

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

AA 1

GENEVA MEETING OF NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY DELEGATIONS

LD251202 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 25, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, USA and Great Britain was held here today at the talks to work out a treaty on general and complete banning of nuclear weapon tests.

GDR TROOP WITHDRAWAL CONTRASTED WITH U.S. 'HYSTERIA'

LD261652 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] As has been officially announced by the Soviet news agency TASS, the Soviet Union has begun withdrawing another group of armoured units and tanks from the German Democratic Republic. Our observer Yuriy Soltan writes:

The Soviet Union has started reducing the number of its troops in the German Democratic Republic in keeping with the decision announced by President Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin last October. The Soviet Union decided to withdraw unilaterally from the territory of the German Democratic Republic up to 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military hardware over a period of 12 months.

This country took such a decision guided by the desire to lead out of the deadlock the longterm efforts aimed at achieving a military relaxation in Europe and going over from words to concrete deeds. What was the reaction of the United States and its NATO allies to this and other peace proposals of the Soviet Union? On the pretext of the events in Afghanistan, they began fanning up the vicious anti-Soviet hysteria and stepping up the arms race. The American administration closed the ratification of the SALT II treaty and approved a provocative decision to deploy in Western Europe new American missiles targeted against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has imposed on the NATO countries a longterm programme of intensive arms building.

The United States would like to bury detente in the hope that in an atmosphere of the deteriorated world situation it would be easier for American politicians to realise their hegemonistic aspirations. They would like to push the Soviet Union off the chosen road of peace and force it to yield to provocations. But these efforts are doomed to failure. The Soviet Union has no intention to cease its efforts aimed at promoting easier tension in the world [as heard], ensuring peace for the nations and developing many sided peaceful cooperation with all countries.

The withdrawal of another group of Soviet troops from the German Democratic Republic, carried out at a time when the United States is undertaking actions hostile to peace, is a striking confirmation of the policy of continuing relaxation of tensions. The Soviet Union is ready to open negotiations over disarmament if NATO's decision on the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe is cancelled or at least its implementation is officially suspended.

In his recent speech before the constituents President Brezhnev declared that the Soviet Union would not be provoked by anyone. This country counters the doctrine of military hysteria and feverish arms buildup with the doctrine of the persistent struggle for peace and security on earth.

CEMA MACHINE BUILDING PANEL MEETS IN BRNO

LD211703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] Prague, 16 February--A scheduled session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Machine Building has been held in the city of Brno. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia participated in its work. A Yugoslav delegation also attended the session.

The commission approved agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in the sphere of shipbuilding and ship machine building in the period 1981-1985, as well as a plan of scientific and technical cooperation in machine building for the same period.

Other questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation were discussed at the session.

SRV RADIO-TV OFFICIAL VIEWS COOPERATION WITH SOCIALIST STATES

OW231457 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Statement by Tran Lam, chairman of SRV Radio and Television Commission and delegate to meeting of leaders of socialist countries' radio and television organizations being held in Moscow--recorded; date not given]

[Summary] Dear friends, first of all let me extend to you my best new year greetings via the airwaves of Moscow Radio on the occasion of our trip to Moscow to attend the meeting of leaders of fraternal socialist countries' radio and television organizations. This meeting is held annually in the spirit of all-round cooperation in the community of fraternal socialist countries to assess the coordination of activities during the past year and exchange views on future programs of coordinated action with a view to achieving the highest efficiency in the use of radio and television frequencies in support of the building of socialism in each country, the defense of the fatherland and peace and the foiling of the dark schemes of imperialist and international reactionary forces.

"Dear friends, 1979 opened with the collapse of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, lackey of Beijing expansionism, and ended with the collapse of the dictatorial and bloodthirsty Amin regime, tool of U.S. imperialism. It witnessed many resounding victories by the three revolutionary world currents and many ignominious defeats and setbacks in many important fields for the imperialist and international reactionary forces, particularly U.S. imperialism and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

"It was a year in which the counterrevolutionary nature and extremely belligerent and cruel characteristics of the Maoist reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circles were openly and fully revealed. These reactionaries closely colluded with the imperialist forces and formed the devilish Beijing-Washington-Tokyo-NATO alliance with a view to opposing the Soviet Union, the Indochinese countries and the other socialist countries, sabotaging the struggle movement for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, wrecking the nonaligned movement, torpedoing international detente policy, rekindling the flames of the cold war, accelerating the arms race and inciting preparations for a new world war.

"The imperialists and Beijing expansionist and big-power hegemonic reactionaries have mobilized their huge propaganda and psychological warfare apparatuses and coordinated their actions to conduct concentrated, cynical and persistent campaigns against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the socialist community with a view to serving their dark schemes. One must say that their frantic efforts have had temporary deceptive effects on some gullible segments of public opinion, but all of their noisy propaganda campaigns and psychological warfare have failed one after another and are becoming boomerangs."

Dear friends, 1980 ushers in an extremely lively decade full of bright prospects. "For the SRV, 1980 will be the year with three big anniversaries. It will also be a year in which, thanks to its all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union in the spirit of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation, the first Vietnamese will fly into space with a Soviet cosmonaut.

"O how strange!

"Really we live, with hardship day and night

"And are soaring, as if in a winged dream.

"With some potatoes, a little fish, more vegetables,

"Damming rivers, we create power, and drilling sea-beds, we extract oil.

"With sandals carved out of worn tires

"We are embarking on cosmic flights."

"Dear friends, I have taken the liberty to cite the aforementioned passage from To Huu's poem to point to the extremely great and marvelous effectiveness of all-round cooperation between Vietnam on the one hand and the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist community on the other.

"In the radio and television field alone, the cooperation agreement between the Vietnamese and Soviet radio and television commissions signed 2 weeks ago in Hanoi in the spirit of the bilateral treaty of friendship and cooperation ushered in a new period of development for all-round cooperation in pure socialist internationalism with a view to serving with the highest efficiency the cause of building and defending out respective countries, as well as the cause of safeguarding world peace and revolution.

"Dear friends, the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community is favorable and extremely fundamental. It helps us surmount all difficulties and hardships and advance to achieve great victories in this decade of the 1980's in our cause of socialist construction and national defense.

"Once again I wish all of you good health, sound spirit and undaunted will in the new year. I hope you surmount all immediate difficulties, overcome all hard trials and register many new achievements."

SAKHAROV AFFAIR TO AFFECT HAMBURG CSCE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD211645 Brussels LE SOIR in French 19 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Pol Mathil article: "The Scientists and the Commissars"]

[Text] "My husband's life now lies in your hands. Silence is also no defense and I am asking you to openly intervene in Andrey Sakharov's support." Mrs Yelena Bonner, the wife of Nobel Peace Prize laureate Professor Sakharov who has been exiled to the city of Gorkiy, which is out of bounds for foreigners, is not an excitable woman. The appeal which she has just launched to all those who have known Sakharov and his actions that they become witnesses for the defense must be taken very seriously.

Henceforth, the scientist's colleagues who were concerned about Professor Sakharov's fate will have an excellent opportunity for responding to this appeal. In fact, a "scientific forum," in which several hundred scientists from 35 countries which have signed the Helsinki agreements will participate, is to open in Hamburg on Monday. The idea of such a forum stems from the agreement signed in the Finnish capital in August 1975. The principle of holding such a forum was defined at the meeting of 35 countries in Belgrade in the winter of 1977 and the final arrangements were made in Bonn in June-July 1978.

The matter was so tricky that it took no less than 40 days to prepare a report consisting of just 3 short pages and relating to "problems of contacts, communications and exchange of information among scientific institutions and scientists."

Every word of the report had been weighed and reweighed and everything has been foreseen to insure that the forum be a success.

Everything except two events. Thus, the invasion of Afghanistan has caused a grave international crisis and it would be naive to believe that the scientific world could be unaffected by the atmosphere of distrust prevailing between East and West.

Furthermore, Professor Sakharov's exile has greatly depressed those scientists who still believed in the independence of science and the possibility of keeping it unaffected by the burdens of the political situation. In fact, the Sakharov affair has given rise to a huge wave of indignation, especially in the scientific world. Several American and European Nobel Prize laureates have written protest letters to Brezhnev. Some have even resigned as foreign members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Sakharov committees have been spontaneously created, especially in France, to advocate a boycott of the USSR.

The Faculty of Science of the Free University of Brussels will have no representative in Hamburg but has just expressed its "indignation." Mr Frans Cerulus, professor of theoretical physics at the Catholic University of Louvain and leader of a four-member Belgian delegation, did not conceal his concern from us. "We firmly intended to cooperate with our Eastern colleagues with a view to dealing with the great challenges of the future--energy, food and people's health," he told us on the eve of his departure. "However, the problem of exchanges of research workers and information is of vital importance for any scientific cooperation. This question certainly transcends the individual case of Professor Sakharov but it is obvious that the treatment meted out to our Soviet colleague is unacceptable. It is therefore difficult to imagine that it will be possible not to mention it in Hamburg. Consequently, it is impossible to foresee how the forum's work will develop."

This has also been realized in Moscow where the Western scientists' indignation has caused no surprise. In any case, the possibility of such indignation was taken into account when the consequences of Sakharov's exile were being considered, in the same way as the possibility of a boycott of the Olympic games was one of the items on the "tab" which the Kremlin believed it might have to pick up as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan.

The composition of the Soviet delegation to the Hamburg forum has confirmed this thesis. The Soviet delegation has obviously been instructed to deal not only with scientific but also with political problems. In fact, that delegation mainly consists of managers and apparatchiki. It was to be led by Kosygin's son-in-law D. M. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, assisted by N. Berdennikov, deputy chief of that committee's Foreign Relations Department, and Ambassador R. A. Sergeyev, member of the Soviet delegation to the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences. This composition was the more surprising because scientists participating in a forum are appointed on a personal basis and are supposed to represent only themselves, not their respective governments.

According to latest information, Moscow has decided to make less obvious the nature of the delegation's composition and to entrust the delegation's leadership to Prof Yuriy Blokhin, president of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences. However, this last-minute change confirmed the supposition that the Soviets will arrive in Hamburg convinced of the inevitability of a political confrontation and determined to represent Professor Sakharov's exile as a criminal matter of a strictly domestic nature. For Moscow, this will be an important test aimed at assessing the West's attitude toward a violation of the Helsinki agreements by the Soviets. In fact, the Hamburg forum is the last meeting of the 35 countries concerned prior to the large-scale conference in Madrid which, in principle is to take place in September 1980.

To insure that no ambiguity remains in this sphere, just before the opening of the forum Moscow decided to take a step which it is impossible to call anything else but a provocation with respect to the scientific community. The Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, of which Professor Sakharov has been a member since 1952, has accused Sakharov of "activities aimed at undermining the Soviet regime, activities which promote an increase in the international tension and impair the prestige of Soviet scientists..." Some 24 hours before the opening of the forum, the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA stated that "when the renegade and provocateur Andrey Sakharov needed money in hard currencies in 1975, it was given to him in the form of a Nobel Prize...."

These words were aimed at the participants of the Hamburg forum rather than at Soviet citizens. If this were not the case, the academy Presidium could have waited at least for a few days. On 4 March, 4 days after the Hamburg forum is to end, a general meeting of the academy will take place in Moscow.

For the first time in its history, one of its full members--Prof Andrey Sakharov--has not been invited to it....

Interview with Soviet Delegate

LD221610 Hamburg DPA in German 1221 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Hamburg--The "Sakharov affair" must not be a reason for controversy, let alone breaking off an international conference, Prof Nikolay N. Blokhin, chief Soviet delegate to a CSCE conference science forum in Hamburg, said in a DPA interview.

"We have come to Hamburg to talk about improving international cooperation in the scientific sphere," the well-known cancer research expert Blokhin said. As far as he is concerned Sakharov is not a subject for discussion. However, he did not want to avoid questions. The Soviet authorities behaved humanely by imposing "only an administrative punishment" on Sakharov for his violations of the law. A criminal trial might have worse consequences for him.

"We have merely deprived him of the possibility of exploiting Western journalists and diplomats to spread his ideas," the president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences continued. Sakharov was certainly not punished because of his ideas. If he wants to he can continue his work as a physicist in Gorkiy.

Summing up the charges leveled at the dissident, Blokhin said Sakharov called for an escalation of the Vietnam war and is therefore guilty of war propaganda; he spoke in favor of the terrorists who carried out attacks on the Moscow subway; he defended the hijackers of a Soviet aircraft; and supported the overthrow of the Chilean President Allende by the fascist Pinochet regime.

Blokhin ignored the question of whether the "Sakharov affair" might be only one example of possibly hundreds of Soviet scientists who disappeared in prisons or psychiatric institutions for holding divergent views. "Laws exist everywhere and must be observed everywhere," he said.

USSR MISSION TO WALDHEIM: U.S. SEEKS TO ANNEX MICRONESIA

LD271119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Independence for the People of Micronesia"]

[Text] On 21 February the USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations sent the UN secretary general the following statement on U.S. annexationist acts against the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), with the request that it be circulated as an official document of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

Statement of the USSR Permanent Mission to the United Nations to the UN Secretary General

The USSR Mission to the United Nations draws the attention of the UN secretary general to the continuing unlawful acts by the United States of America against the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia). In contravention of the UN Charter, the trusteeship agreement between the UN Security Council and the U.S. Government and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples the United States, the administering authority, is making increasing efforts to dismember this territory, to militarize it and ultimately to turn it into a colonial appendage.

The measures contained in the U.S. President's recent message to Congress "On the Main Lines of the New Comprehensive Federal Policy on U.S. Island Territories" were aimed at achieving these very purposes.

The UN secretary general's attention has already been drawn to U.S. acts against part of the trust territory--the Mariana Islands, on which was foisted the status of a so-called "commonwealth in political union with the United States," which in fact means turning these islands into a U.S. possession. The U.S. administration recently held talks with representatives of three other groups of islands in Micronesia about foisting the status of "free association" with the United States on them, which is also tantamount to their de facto annexation by the United States.

As the Soviet Union has already repeatedly said at the United Nations, the United States, after being given a mandate by that organization to exercise trusteeship over Micronesia, used it to mask its virtual absorption of the territory. Flagrantly violating the provisions of Article 83 of the UN Charter, which states that "all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council," the United States, in its capacity as the administering power and in order to achieve its expansionist ends and contrary to the lawful rights and interests of the people of Micronesia, is working to dismember the united trust territory and to foist different statuses on its separate parts. A cause of particular concern is the fact that the United States is using the trust territory, including Palau, Tinian, Kwajalein, Eniwetak and other islands to deploy its military bases and strong points.

Such acts by the United States are evidence of its intention, in circumvention of the UN Security Council and in contravention of the provisions of the UN Charter, to unilaterally arrogate to itself the right to decide the destiny of Micronesia and its territory.

Micronesia is the world's last surviving trust territory. The peoples of the other trust territories have already gained their independence. The question of Micronesia's future is an integral part of the problem of decolonialization and of giving colonial countries and peoples the right to self-determination and independence, which was confirmed by the decision of the Committee for Decolonialization which has examined this question many times.

In the face of such actions by the administering power the United Nations and its corresponding organs must take the measures prescribed by the UN Charter in order to prevent the realization of U.S. attempts to present the world with the fait accompli of the trust territory's complete absorption and transformation under the guise of a "commonwealth" or "free association" into one of its colonial possessions. Everything must be done to insure that, in line with the UN Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the people of Micronesia are able to freely exercise their lawful right to genuine freedom and independence.

UN RIGHTS COMMISSION CONSIDERS WESTERN AID TO S. AFRICA

LD222150 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

["Racists' Accomplices Condemned"--TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Geneva, February 22, TASS--Exposing the crimes of the racists in southern Africa, the participants in the session of the United Nations Commission of Human Rights under way here point out that despite all United Nations resolutions and protests of international public, the leading Western states, above all NATO countries, maintain large-scale economic relations with the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia.

The USSR's representative Valerian Zorin stressed that the activity of the Western countries in southern Africa was sharply stepped up in the recent time. This is explained, first, by the striving to contain the growth of the national liberation movement in the area, and, second, by the United States' course at aggravating the international situation. Apartheid and racism, the policy of gross wholesale violations of human rights is thus being encouraged on purpose, the speaker said.

ZAMYATIN ASSURES U.S. USSR SEEKS POLITICAL SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS

LD261618 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1513 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb (TASS)--"To Establish a Climate of Relaxation and Trust" is the title of an article by Leonid Zamyatin in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. "A change has come about recent in U.S. policy," the author writes. "The President of this country and those around him have set upon a course of sharply increasing the arms race. U.S. reactionary circles are deliberately exacerbating the international situation, and these are mutually linked processes. But something else is clear, too: Relaxation of tension is incompatible with the arms race. This is the precise reason that our country has at various forums tirelessly put forward concrete proposals which essentially consisted in strengthening political detente and supplementing it with measures of military detente. This position has been confirmed anew by Leonid Brezhnev."

"Surely Washington does not think that the arms race can become the means by which present problems in world policy will be settled? It appears that the actions of the U.S. President proceed from this very premise. 'But West Europeans are demonstrating a justified lack of willingness to threaten detente,' was the conclusion of the British paper SUNDAY TELEGRAPH. It is not alone in its assessment of the present situation. One could cite many statements in the same spirit made by political figures in France, the FRG, and even in the United States itself. They are well known."

"For the European countries," Leonid Zamyatin continues, "detente is very important, among other reasons because of their geographic position. They are closest to the dividing line between the two military blocs. They themselves have experienced all the horrors of war and their peoples know best that there is no acceptable alternative to detente. Therefore, in this trying time for detente one should refrain from rash actions that one might regret."

"If the task of eliminating existing complexities in relations between the USSR and the United States is to be tackled earnestly, then obviously it will be necessary to go to the heart of the matter."

"Soviet-American relations in the past have had their ups and downs--and each time of discord between the two powers represented a heavy burden for the general situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. By joint efforts the leaders of the USSR and the United States at the beginning of the seventies succeeded in putting Soviet-American relations on a sensitive and sensible basis. Understanding exists on principles on which it is possible and necessary to build mutually advantageous cooperation. The sides at that time acknowledged that the preservation of peace and peaceful coexistence were equally needed and advantageous both for the USSR and the United States."

"It has been possible on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security, respect for one another's interests and noninterference in internal affairs to draw up a whole series of agreements, including such important ones as the agreements on limiting strategic offensive arms and on preventing nuclear war. Work has been done to create the fabric of Soviet-U.S. cooperation and to lay a solid material basis for joint or parallel action aimed at making peace on earth more secure and at making the earth more comfortable to live on, for it is an indisputable fact that neither the United States nor the Soviet Union can push the other one off the globe. Despite their differences in ideology, social and political systems and traditions, they are faced with living together."

"No one can have the slightest doubt as to the readiness and, moreover, the resolve of the Soviet Union to build its relations with the United States on the basis of the above-mentioned principles and agreements and to achieve a political solution to all problems that exist or that may arise before them. The attempts to ascribe aggressive designs to the Soviet Union, just like the talk of the 'Soviet military threat,' are the work of those who would like to bring our two countries into confrontation."

"Yes, we are on the side--and we do not conceal the fact--of peoples who are waging a struggle for social and national liberation and we consider their struggle to be a just one," Leonid Zamyatin notes. "But it is far from by the endeavors of the Soviet Union that regimes that are rotten throughout tumble and the independence of one country or another is established. Changes such as, for example, those in Iran or Afghanistan mature only on a national soil. To ascribe this, as the U.S. administration is doing, to the 'intrigues of Moscow,' is to delude oneself and public opinion. To deny revolutionary changes would mean denying the legitimacy of the emergence of the United States itself which, as everyone knows, formed a state in an anticolonial revolution, in a struggle against British domination."

"The stress on force, the viewing of weapons as a panacea against the 'winds of change' and the striving to set one's own interests against those of one's partners in negotiation--these are the reasons why Soviet-U.S. relations in recent years are not only marking time but are moving backward. To this there should be added the fact that the United States is pursuing a path of breaking existing agreements and accords signed by U.S. representatives of the very highest rank and is inducing its allies to do the same. Without any grounds they want to ascribe the guilt for this to the Soviet Union."

"The Soviet Union, of course, will get by without those deals which have now become impossible due to the position of J. Carter's administration, Leonid Zamyatin points out. For our economy has been built for more than 60 years on the principle of self-sufficiency. This is well known in the White House. And if such measures are nevertheless taken, then one can rightly only assess them, again, in a broader framework, proceeding from that general political conception of J. Carter and his aides, a conception oriented not toward good neighborliness, not toward uniting of efforts in both countries' interests and in the interests of international community but toward opposition and toward confrontation with all the consequences resulting from it."

"In striving to 'encircle' the Soviet Union with forces hostile to it, the Carter administration has yet more openly set about indulging the ambitions of the Beijing leaders. No one can deny this."

"In the course of the last few months Washington has provoked one crisis after the other, seeking ways of aggravating and creating tension in Soviet-U.S. relations. In the August-September period the 'mini-crisis' over Cuba was played out; then a crisis was created that was intended to draw North Yemen into the U.S. military orbit; then a propaganda spectacle was performed under the pretext of concern for Vietnamese and Kampuchean refugees; then there was the Iranian crisis, and finally--the crisis over Afghanistan. There was no need for any of these. They could all have been avoided. Washington had enough to do in attending to the interests of other states. But there had to be crises there in order to indulge in sabre-rattling, in order to show off its own determination, in order to draw attention to itself, diverting the U.S. public, as has already been said, from other cares and domestic problems."

"If in the West they continue to go on about 'the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan,' then you would have to be an extremely shortsighted politician not to see what is the cause and what is the consequence," the writer goes on.

"If the United States wanted peace in that region then all the U.S. President had to do was to order a stop to the intervention into Afghan territory, to curtail arms supplies, liquidate mercenary bases--in a word, to halt all forms of interference directed against the government and people of Afghanistan. Then all the reasons which endured the Afghan leadership to ask us for help would disappear."

"The bellicose conceptions which have come to the fore in certain circles in the United States are causing grave concern. Constant blows are being inflicted on the policy of detente--it must be protected both on a political and an economic level. A stop must be put to the development of events which is dangerous for the cause of peace and international relations must be switched toward the path of talks and limitation of the arms race. The peaceful situation which has emerged in recent decades is too dear to the peoples to risk it for the sake of J. Carter's attempts to win popularity among a section of the American electorate."

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE PROTESTING MISSION ATTACK

LD261408 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 26, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR lodged a protest against the firing at the building of the USSR Mission to the United Nations.

As reported earlier, several days ago the mission of the USSR to the United Nations was fired on. It was only accidentally that no Soviet citizen suffered. Today, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR presented a note to the United States Embassy in Moscow, emphasizing that this latest gangster action was a direct attempt on the lives of Soviet people.

Contrary to generally accepted norms of international law and reassurances given earlier, the note says, the American authorities continue their inactivity, do not take effective steps to safeguard the security of Soviet institutions and citizens in the United States. This is also borne out by the fact that those guilty of the criminal actions are not detained and are not punished.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR demanded that the American authorities discharge their direct duty of safeguarding the security of Soviet institutions and personnel in the United States. The entire responsibility for not taking proper steps in this respect, the note declares, rests with the American side.

STATE DEPARTMENT REFUSES VISAS TO MOSCOW TU DELEGATION

LD222237 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The American State Department has refused to grant visas to a Soviet trade union delegation which was to go to the United States at the invitation of American workers. The delegation consisted of workers of the Moscow motor car plant. Last year their colleagues from Los Angeles visited this country. The plant's trade union committee described the State Department's move as an indication of Washington's intention to alienate the two nations and disrupt ties between the working people of the United States and the Soviet Union.

MEDIA SPREADING 'MIS INFORMATION' ON AFGHANISTAN

LD270530 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The American news media continue to give extensive coverage to developments in Afghanistan. Here to comment is our observer Viktor Yenikev.

The American press, radio and television devote much space to events in Afghanistan. Written by different authors all the comments, however, have one thing in common about them--their anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan nature. This immediately strikes one's eye. Meanwhile, it could have escaped the attention of the American reader that concealed behind the stream of accusations made against the Soviet Union in solid publications and in materials compiled by venerable authors is plain misinformation worthy of the tabloid press alone.

Here are some examples to illustrate: At the end of last year the Soviet Union brought its troops to the territory of neighboring Afghanistan. That was done at the request of the Afghan Government, which faced a conspiracy of the inside and outside reactionary groups. Agreed upon was the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops. However, the numerical strength of Soviet troops introduced into Afghanistan as estimated by the American press kept mushrooming all the time. The very first figure quoted by the American media was 50,000 men, then it grew to 75,000 and later to 85,000. Finally it was rounded up to 100,000, making the British OBSERVER remark that the United States exaggerated considerably the figure of the Soviet military personnel in Afghanistan.

Then the American media began to spread rumors about battles that the Soviet troops were allegedly fighting in Afghanistan, using tanks, heavy artillery and aviation. As it turned out later the news about them was obtained from an American diplomat who was staying in Pakistan. He, for his part, got the news from an Afghan rebel who had crossed over into the Pakistani territory. No mention was made of the names of either of the two persons. During subsequent developments the Voice of America started telling its listeners that Soviet soldiers were engaged in looting in Afghanistan. They were making raids, as the station reported, on foodstores. Those reports were so inconceivable even for the American public that they soon were forgotten. But the Voice of America went on with its program of deliberate lies. One of its announcers reported once, in a voice marked by obvious sadness, that three Afghan villages were razed to the ground by Soviet tanks. Neither the names of the villages nor the date of the event were disclosed. Indeed, that was hard to do since nothing of the kind had really happened.

American propaganda men evidently wanted to accuse Soviet soldiers of actions that in fact were characteristic of American soldiers in Vietnam. An official statement issued by the Soviet Government to refute the falsehoods spread by the American propaganda has failed to reach the American public. To fan up the anti-Soviet sentiments in the country the American media is resorting to various means which often verge on incredibility or even laughter. For example, some American newspapers reported that an exchange began in Afghanistan of the local currency for Soviet rubles. One needn't go into Afghanistan, I think, to see that this report is plain absurdity.

ROMANTSOV CALLS CIA IN AFRICA 'SECRET MAFIA'

ID261405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[TASS correspondent Yu. Romantsov dispatch: "Washington's 'Secret Mafia' in Africa"]

[Text] New York--When a book entitled "Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe" appeared on American store counters approximately 18 months ago, the country was shocked. The picture revealed in its pages of conspiracies, economic sabotage, slanderous calumnies, bribes and political pressure with whose help the spy department "insures the national interests" of the United States in West European countries shook the ordinary American and filled his soul right up with indignation.

The U.S. ruling circles are still fulminating against those who dared to raise slightly the veil from the sacraments of the "knights of cloak and dagger" and, above all, against the U.S. citizen Philip Agee, who participated in compiling the book and who was himself in the service of the CIA until 1969 and is very well informed about its ins and outs. The authorities recently deprived P. Agee, who now lives in West Germany, of his American passport and banned him from entering his homeland.

And now the thread of exposures has been unwound further. It is a question of a new collective work by a large group--more than 30 people--of American, Canadian and West European authors, which has been newly prepared with the participation of P. Agee and which was published recently by the American publishing house of Lyle Stewart and at the same time by Canada's General Publishing Company. The book is dedicated to "the peoples of Africa, particularly the liberation forces struggling to remove the last, but still powerful, vestiges of colonialism and manifestations of white racial supremacy," and is called "Dirty Work-2: The CIA in Africa."

The reader will learn from it not only about the CIA's "work" methods but also the names of those entrusted with carrying out dirty deeds. The book contains a list of 729 CIA staffers who have worked since 1970 or are still in the espionage department's service in Africa, with adjoining brief biographical details and a description of official transfers.

As an illustration, let us acquaint ourselves with two such staffers, whose names top this list.

Jeff Coridon, born 1929. Carried out intelligence assignments in South Vietnam, Morocco, Tunisia and Cameroon. In October 1978 took charge of the CIA network in Djibouti. "Cover"--counselor on trade and economic affairs at the U.S. Embassy.

Richard Widener, born 1934. Carried out intelligence assignments in Indonesia and the Philippines. In August 1978 CIA agent in Kenya. "Cover"--staffer at the American Embassy.

The impression which these exposures have made on official Washington could be compared with the impact of an exploding bomb. Above all because they have surfaced like dirty foam at precisely the time when the United States is stepping up subversive activities abroad, particularly against Iran and Afghanistan, and when the administration is trying to finally untie the CIA's hands through Congress.

As soon as it heard about the book, the administration approached a court through the Justice Department, demanding an immediate ban on its publication on the grounds that publication of the names of CIA staffers "could jeopardize their lives." The book saw the light of day only because the administration was too late; by the time the court action had been brought, the book had not only reached the stores but was also partly sold out.

The authors asked S. MacBride, the Irish political and public figure of world renown, holder of the International Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Among Peoples" and Nobel Peace Prize winner, to write a foreword to their work. He agreed, emphasizing that he regarded it as his duty. The CIA, he writes, "operates like a secret mafia." The arsenal of its methods includes organizing political assassinations, unleashing wars and recruiting mercenaries to overthrow legitimate governments and support cruel and corrupt antipopular dictatorships.

In many instances these crimes enjoy the "tacit or open support of the American administration," and all U.S. foreign policy is "growing dependent on assessments formulated by secret agents."

The reader is presented with a throng of African countries to which this espionage department has extended its tentacles: Angola, Guinea, Zaire, Uganda, Algeria, Morocco, Kenya, Rhodesia, South Africa.... The list of states which have been made the object of American intelligence's criminal activities embraces practically the whole continent.

Africa, P. Agee writes, became a region of "special attention" for the CIA starting in the sixties, which were marked by major victories for the national liberation movement on that continent. At the same time as the African peoples were waging the struggle against poverty, illiteracy, disease, ethnic disunity and other legacies from colonialism, the United States set itself the task of preserving and strengthening the West's strategic positions there. In so doing it perceived the chief "danger" to itself in socioeconomic transformations, the spread of socialist ideas and the strengthening of African states' ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. "Governments, political parties, armed forces and security services, trade unions, youth and student organizations, cultural and professional societies and the mass news media became the objects of its actions," P. Agee points out.

The book shows what wide scope the recruitment of CIA agents has assumed in U.S. universities and scientific centers and among American journalists and representatives of business circles. It also tells how professional intelligence officers ensconced in embassies and other American establishments in African countries train spies from among local citizens. The book exposes the CIA's extensive cooperation with the special services of Israel, the Republic of South Africa and the racist Rhodesian regime, in the course of which they exchange information and jointly plan punitive operations against African patriots and direct subversive actions against sovereign states.

Using concrete facts and figures, the authors paint an impressive picture of the American special services' criminal activities in southern Africa. They tell of the sending of trained mercenaries to Salisbury armed to the teeth, of the direct participation of cutthroats recruited in the United States in raids by racist punitive detachments against Zimbabwe patriots, of secret deliveries of huge consignments of weapons to the Republic of South Africa and of secret U.S. involvement in creating Pretoria's nuclear potential.

The facts gathered together about the CIA's "dirty operations" castigate with new force American imperialism's subversive activities on the "dark continent" over the past two decades. It is a question of crimes such as involvement in the overthrow of President Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana in 1966, the unsuccessful conspiracy against the Guinea Government in 1970, the intrigues over many years in Zaire, wide-scale actions involving South African racists and splittist elements against the people of Angola, who liberated themselves from the yoke of Portuguese colonialism in 1975, armed provocations against Mozambique and intrigues in Namibia. In telling of all these "actions" by the American special services the authors cite numerous pieces of evidence.

At the same time the book slightly lifts the veil from certain other operations which have so far received less publicity. There are, for example, the attempts which the United States has been making since 1966 to embroil Algeria with Morocco in order to use this conflict to consolidate its political and economic positions in North Africa. These attempts have recently been intensified, as it is pointed out. The American administration has considerably increased military deliveries to Morocco, and officials are making inflammatory statements aimed at further exacerbating tension.

Realizing that far from all the CIA's secret operations have so far been exposed, P. Agee writes: "No one book can describe in every detail all the conspiracies, coups d'etat, assassinations, mercenary incursions, bombings, propaganda manipulations, bribery, penetration of trade unions and secret deals to supply weapons. But all these kinds of activity are continuing without letup."

The exposure of the CIA's crimes in Africa is an illustration, using the example of just one continent, of the extensive subversive activities which Washington is carrying out throughout the world through the mediation of the special services. It lays bare the roots and nature of the plotting and intrigues now being carried out by the United States in the Near and Middle East and once again shows convincingly that the policy of provocations, conspiracies, sabotage and political, economic and armed interference is an inalienable feature of the policy of American imperialism, which cherishes plans for world domination.

SIHANOUK STATEMENTS IN U.S. 'PILES OF LIES'

LD252358 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 25, TASS--Sihanouk arrived in Washington in quest of support for his plans to be at the head of a new armed invasion in Kampuchea, invasion which would enable him to regain power in the country which he had once ruled. This is how the New York TIMES newspaper commented on the commencement of the tour of the United States by the former head of the Cambodian state.

Judging by his interview given to U.S. pressmen, he talks of an ostensibly unfortunate lot of the Khmer people who he says, yearn for liberation. It is not for the first time that the ex-prince comes forward with such pronouncements, and there is nothing new in the piles of lies and fabrications which he brought down to Vietnam and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. Noteworthy, however, is one thing: As the arena for his speeches Sihanouk chose the territory of the country which is guilty of the barbarous aggression against Kampuchea and thereby directly implicated in the replacement of Sihanouk by Washington's puppet Lon Nol in March 1970.

Today Sihanouk apologizes for his "neutralism" in those years and for his misunderstanding as to the role of the USA in Indochina, the USA which, as is well known to everyone, barbarously bombed the peaceful Khmer villages.

It is not difficult to explain such about-faces in his views. He who pays the piper calls the tune, as the saying goes. Sihanouk's masters expected exactly such statements when they assumed all expenses connected with his trip to the USA.

Playing the role of a new puppet in this dirty game, Sihanouk, it is true, is trying to demonstrate an "independence" of his stand on the Kampuchean question and his non-involvement in the crimes committed by Pol Pot men. He even describes Pol Pot and his retinue as "bloody butchers" and recognizes that the butchers' regime was fully rejected by all the Kampuchians that fell victim to the genocide policy, although he himself, staying in Beijing, did not stir a finger to somehow counteract that.

But both Washington and Beijing readily blink at such "liberties" of Sihanouk. Such "exposures" are of little interest to Western propaganda. It is the puppet's militarist calls that are immediately picked up by the bourgeois press.

Evidently the activity of Sihanouk who betrayed the interest of his country is hostile to the present-day aspirations of the Kampuchean people. This is exactly why the attempts by the former prince, like the schemings of Kampuchea's other "ex-rulers" that have long been rejected by the people of that country are doomed to failure.

TASS REPORTS NEW HAMPSHIRE PRIMARY RESULTS

ID270725 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] New York, February 27, TASS--The first primaries were held on Tuesday in New Hampshire to name delegates to the conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties, the two major bourgeois parties of the country. The conventions are to name candidates to stand for presidential elections.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter gained the votes of 10 out of 19 delegates of New Hampshire. Senator Edward Kennedy secured the support of the other nine delegates.

Former Governor of California State Ronald Reagan won a victory among the Republican Party by gaining the votes of 13 out of 22 New Hampshire delegates to the convention of their party. His runnerup former CIA Director George Bush gained the votes of five delegates, and Republican Minority Leader in Senate Howard Baker placed third with the votes of two delegates. Congressman John Anderson also gained two votes.

KORTUNOV: WAR NOT TOO HIGH A PRICE FOR CARTER REELECTION

ID271305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[APN political observer V. Kortunov commentary: "Lesson to No Avail"]

[Text] In Washington's bellicose vocabulary you often come across the expression, or rather a kind of appeal: "Get rid of the Vietnam syndrome." Despite a certain floridity, it has a quite definite meaning. [paragraph continues]

It is essentially a question of writing off the lessons of the defeat of American imperialism in Vietnam (and at the same time in other parts of the world, too), burying them in oblivion and returning to strong-arm politics, that is, virtually to the circles of the cold war [krugi kholodnoy voyny]. "Not every example of the resolute use of strength is a potential Vietnam," President J. Carter tried to convince the American public, and in precisely the same speech (to the Business Council) he developed the program for a further buildup of the U.S. arms race over the next 5 years.

Muscle-flexing and force--and force alone--as the chief and almost the sole argument in relations with other peoples and states, in the President's opinion, are capable of resolving America's present foreign policy problems. Carter's recent State of the Union Message to Congress, which sets forth the White House's program for 1980, and his 23 January speech substantiating that program leave no doubts on that score.

Whereas only recently sober voices calling for the sad experience of the Vietnam adventures not to be forgotten and for definite restraint and realism to be displayed predominated on Capitol Hill, now such a stand is slighted as being some kind of "syndrome" which must be overcome as quickly as possible.

However, it is right now, when Washington is saber rattling in places very remote from the U.S. borders and, by all accounts, is ready to launch into risky new adventures against peoples struggling for liberation, that the lessons of Vietnam appear particularly instructive. For the whole world knows that after spending more than \$140 billion on the war against Vietnam, dropping on its land 3.5 times more bombs than all the Western allies dropped on all the fronts in World War II, sowing death and destruction on long-suffering Vietnamese land and sending thousands of Americans to their deaths, the United States achieved nothing but shame and was finally forced to recognize its own military and moral defeat.

In 1975 the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote about recent impressions of the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam: "A definite milestone has been passed in history. But it is essentially a question of two milestones at the same time. Apart from putting an end to the 'American phase' in Southeast Asia, this withdrawal also means the end of a whole epoch of American policy toward the whole world begun by the 'Truman doctrine' in 1947." U.S. military strength, the newspaper summed up at the time, still in no way means that "America can be a policeman or schoolteacher for the whole world."

Now Truman's dubious laurels are once again exciting the imagination of Washington strategists. It is proposed to consign the Vietnam experience to the archives, and they want to suggest to the American people that only a United States armed with a "big stick" is capable of preserving its role as a great power. We see here a clear intention to whip up a wave of nationalism in the United States and to sow chauvinist sentiments among the American people.

They are seeking to convince the Americans that their country is being surrounded by enemies on all sides and that it is threatened by external forces--"communist intrigues," "Soviet expansionism" and "Moscow machinations." Therefore the United States' "vital" or--the same thing--"national" interests demand the spread of American influence, including its "military presence," to almost all parts of the globe. The Near and Middle East, Europe and the whole Atlantic basin, the Far East and Pacific countries, the Indian Ocean--it all turns out to be in the zone of U.S. "national" interests.

In an interview in the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT at the end of last year Z. Brzezinski, the President's assistant for national security affairs, spoke quite frankly about this: "The United States is up against two fundamentally important problems. The first is the challenge to our geostrategic position in the world, while the second is the challenge to our relations with those two-thirds of the world which have suddenly woken up politically over the past two decades."

But if you follow this logic, there are really no bounds to Washington's hegemonist pretensions for everything that does not fit within the framework of U.S. bilateral relations with states which have "suddenly woken up politically," according to the State Department office, will certainly figure in the geostrategic plans of the CIA or the Pentagon. An action unprecedented in the history of international relations is being undertaken to back up these plans: the so-called "quick reaction corps," designed to be a permanent tool for carrying out punitive operations against the peoples of the developing world, is being hurriedly set up.

Of course, these grasping aspirations of U.S. monopoly capital and its direct bid for world domination are presented to the American people under the flag of defending the "the country's vital interests." However, it is a striking fact that the very priorities of these U.S. "vital interests" reveal most distinctly a trend which in itself completely betrays the Washington defenders of the American people's interests.

Thus the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II), which in many ways determines the further fate of peace throughout the world and directly affects the interests of very American, is being relegated to the background and, at best, frozen indefinitely even though it is acknowledged as vitally important to the United States. On the other hand, the events in Afghanistan, which are taking place many thousands of miles from the United States, near the USSR's borders, and which result from the Afghan revolution's legitimate right to defend its gains and in no way affect U.S. security, are being brought to the fore.

The conclusion suggests itself of its own accord: President Carter's "new course" does not serve the American people's interests but the expansionist designs of the U.S. military-industrial complex and monopoly capital. And as regards the ideological cover for this American course, as almost always happens, the stoking of nationalist intoxication is accompanied by bitter anti-Sovietism. The White House evidently believes that a moral and political atmosphere poisoned by chauvinism and anti-Sovietism is most suitable for implementing a policy of hegemonism and for holding presidential elections. Citing French sources, the Chicago TRIBUNE wrote a few days ago: "Carter is trying to start a war for the sake of his reelection campaign." Is this not too high a price to pay to keep J. Carter in the U.S. presidency for another term?

BRZEZINSKI'S ROLE OF 'COLD WAR THEORETICIAN' SCORED

ID222304 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 22, TASS--Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, who claims the role of a "theoretician" of all kind of expansionist and hegemonistic platforms of the Carter administration, has made a new contribution to the militaristic, chauvinistic campaign that is being fanned up by U.S. ruling circles.

Speaking here at the women's National Democratic Club he tried to motivate the United States claims to "the leading role" in the world. Proceeding from his concept of "three strategic zones" Brzezinski again spoke of areas, thousands of miles from the American shores, as "spheres of vital interest" of the USA. Among them he listed almost the whole world--Europe, Southeast Asia and the Far East as well as the Middle East and Southwest Asia. He said that in the present dangerous times the United States' primary task should be to maintain and strengthen its geostrategic positions. He said that Washington's historical mission should be to channel future events in a direction suitable to the USA. It follows from his further statements that Washington is planning to attain its goals of world supremacy by stepping up its war preparations and expanding U.S. armed presence on a global scale. He tried to justify in every way the decision to establish the interventionist "quick-reaction corps" which, he said, will help the United States project its might in outlying areas. This cold-war theoretician said that Washington decided to increase its military budget, to site new missiles in Western Europe and to deploy new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Z. Brzezinski gave special attention to the United States' policy in the Persian Gulf area where, he said, it was working intensively for several years for a more rapid actuation of American power. Thus he admitted in effect that Washington was "working" to increase U.S. military presence in the area long before the events in Iran and Afghanistan. This was done to secure the interests of American oil monopolies which are plundering the natural resources of the countries of the region. At the same time Z. Brzezinski spoke in a threatening tone about the United States "readiness" to use military force also in "any other region" where, in his opinion, the interests of American imperialism might be challenged and where the United States could "take its revenge" for its setbacks. The statement of the assistant to the U.S. President shows again that Washington intends to revive the cold war, to ensure for the USA the role of a world gendarme and to carry through all kinds of "doctrines" that justify war hysteria and the arms race.

DECISION TO HONOR CANADIAN ENVOY TAYLOR CRITICIZED

LD231058 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Washington, February 22, TASS--American legislators complaining of being overloaded with work have found time for an ostentatious act insulting sovereign Iran's dignity.

The Senate of the U.S. Congress passed a special resolution on minting a special gold medal in honour of Canada's ambassador to Iran, Taylor, who had arranged for the illegal exit from Tehran of six U.S. Embassy officials. Twenty thousand dollars are appropriated for minting a gold medal with a respective legend praising Taylor's "valorous efforts." Those who will wish to remember for ever this "worthy act" will have bronze duplicates, that are to be put up for sale. The American senators, who find no time for the resolution of by far more urgent and undoubtedly more important problems, passed a decision on presenting a medal to Taylor and thus have again high-handedly shown for the whole world to see that they do not care a straw about the national pride of the Iranian people, who have condemned the operation for the smuggling of Americans out of the country. Now the senators are boasting how "deftly they succeeded in deceiving the Iranian authorities." But, as a matter of fact, this is a glorification of an act, which was committed in violation of basic norms of international and criminal law. As is known, the Americans were issued forged Canadian passports with forged Iranian visas, made by the CIA agents with the direct approval of Washington and Ottawa, for taking the Americans out unlawfully. What then are the senators, who claim the role of certain "world judges" ruling what is and what is not the violation of international law, boasting of?

'RESHUFFLE' IN LEADERSHIP REPORTED

LD231522 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 23, TASS--Reports reaching here from Beijing lately confirm that another big reshuffle of cadres is taking place in the Chinese leadership. Local observers paid attention to the absence of a number of leaders--who had been promoted by the period of the Cultural Revolution--from activities that were carried out on the Days of the Spring Festival (the lunar new year) with the participation of top Chinese leaders. Absent, in particular, were Wang Dongxing, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Ji Dengkui, Chen Xilian, Wu De, Chen Yonggui, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC CC, who, as is asserted, have been removed from state posts. It is pointed out in this connection that the Chinese press has not been mentioning their names since the second half of January. In all, in observers' opinion, about 30 leaders at the central and provincial levels have been removed and transferred.

Observers also paid attention to the fact that Deng Xiaoping's report on the position of the country, report which he made on January 16 at one of conferences in the Beijing top line-up and which is now being studied as a "directive document," served as a signal to carry out a reshuffle and a "purge" of the party and state apparatus. The report in question sets out calls to show "the spirit of self-sacrifice" and "defy privations" in the name of the accelerated realization of so-called "four modernisations" by which a further buildup of the country's military potential is meant first of all.

DENG XIAOPING STEPS DOWN, NEW ARMY CHIEF APPOINTED

LD261046 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

["Reshuffle"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, February 26, TASS--A spokesman for the PRC's Foreign Ministry Press Department told foreign correspondents here that Deputy Premier of the PRC's State Council Deng Xiaoping stepped down as chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army of China. He continues to remain deputy chairman of the Military Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The 70-year-old Yang Dezhi, until recently commander of the Kunming Military District, has been appointed new chief of staff. He led the Chinese troops which committed an aggressive attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in February-March 1979.

The appointment of the new chief of staff is an integral part of extensive measures on reorganising the command of the Chinese Army, now under way.

COMMENTS ON PRC RELATIONS WITH IMPERIALISTS, RACISTS

LD231816 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Feb 80 LD

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] American-Chinese rapprochement is indeed assuming more and more concrete forms. One example is the United States' intention to sell military equipment to China. This intention is openly declared by Washington officials. The American journalist (Richard Roud) writes in the magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE that American-Chinese cooperation will definitely lead to the delivery of American arms to Beijing and the Maoists are in desperate need of these arms to carry out their hegemonistic designs.

The parallel interests of Beijing and Washington find especially concrete expression in their approach to the events in Afghanistan. The United States and China are doing all they can to prevent the Afghan people from following the road they have chosen. Washington and Beijing are engaged in training mercenaries on the territory of Pakistan and in arming terrorist gangs that are sent to Afghanistan.

For a long time Chinese special services cooperated in Iran with Israeli intelligence, keeping it informed about the activity of Palestinian organizations and instructing the Maoist groupings in that country to carry out assignments received from Tel Aviv. This is borne out by secret documents made public by the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL'ARABI. The Chinese leaders supported the Iranian shah in every possible way and did not conceal their regret after he was deposed.

Beijing is actively promoting its cooperation with the racists in Africa too, regarding them as their allies. It's been learned from diplomatic sources in Pretoria that a number of secret meetings took place between South African and Chinese officials. Beijing envoys made it clear that, provided certain conditions were met, China would be ready to recognize the puppet regimes of Namibia and Rhodesia and to contribute to getting the apartheid regime in South Africa recognized internationally. Political cooperation between Beijing and Pretoria is backed up by their intensive economic and trade links. Their trade in 1978, according to the Italian magazine RAGGIONE, grew by 25 percent.

What goals do the Maoists pursue by clinging to the most reactionary regimes and cooperating with them? These are selfish goals prompted by hegemonistic and great power ambitions. To pursue them the Beijing leaders have no scruples about the choice of means.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
NORTHEAST ASIA

C 1

JAPAN VIOLATING BAN ON CREATING MILITARY POTENTIAL

LD261153 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 26, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

Major naval exercises RIMPAC-80 or Pacific Ring started today in the central part of the Pacific, in the area of the Hawaii Islands. In addition to the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, Japan is taking part in them for the first time. Japanese ships that sailed thousands of kilometres away from the shores of Japan actually demonstrate the readiness of Japan's navy for military operations beyond the limits of the country. Though the present Constitution of Japan prohibits the creation of military potential, this ban has long been ignored by the Japanese ruling circles. They are now violating another important provision of the Constitution that bans sending armed forces abroad.

The Japanese navy now has considerable forces in the numerical and particularly qualitative respect. The number of its ships is planned to be increased by 40 by 1984. Taking into consideration the large capacities of Japan's ship-building industry, it is easy to imagine how rapidly a huge Japanese navy can be deployed in the expanses of the Pacific. By all indications, Washington is seeking to ensure a considerable build-up of the Japanese naval forces in the region, hoping that Japan should become a sufficiently impressive partner for acting jointly from the "position of strength".

The Japanese armed forces created in violation of the Constitution are described officially as the self-defence forces. By this, it is sought to emphasize their purely defensive nature. The participation of the Japanese navy together with warships of the United States and its allies in the present exercises in the Pacific shows what is the real value of the allegations about "purely defensive" functions of the Japanese navy.

The period that has passed since the conclusion of the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" saw further involvement of Japan in the U.S. military-strategic plans in the Far East. Emphasizing a long-term nature of its policy aimed at re-arming Japan, Washington seeks to make Japan perform a part of the functions that were so far performed by the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific. This has become particularly obvious now that units of marines and warships deployed in the western part of the Pacific are sent as units of the "rapid reaction strike force" to south west Asia and the Middle East.

The RIMPAC-80 exercises are aimed at linking together such sections of Washington's strategy of blocs as ANZUS and the Japanese-American "security treaty" and at knocking together on this basis a multilateral military alliance under the auspices of the United States.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR CHAE-PONG

LD261644 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Kim Chae-pong, ambassador of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to the USSR, at the latter's request, and had a friendly conversation with him.

AFGHANISTAN'S BARIALAY COMMENTS ON KESHTMAND, KABUL EVENTS

LD262156 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A Political Bureau member of the Afghan People's Democratic Party, Mahmud Barialay, has blamed the United States, China and Pakistan for the latest events in Kabul. He said that subversive groups had been sent to the capital and they began to stage pogroms and kill women and children. Mr Barialay stressed that Soviet troops were introduced to Afghanistan at the Afghan Government's request, to repel aggression. Mahmud Barialay spoke on Soviet television after stopping over in Moscow on his way to Addis Ababa at the head of a party delegation. He refuted statements in the Western news media that he had been injured at a Revolutionary Council meeting in Kabul and that another Political Bureau member, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, died of wounds. Mr Barialay said he had just spoken by telephone with Mr Keshtmand, who is in hospital in Moscow after serving a long term in prison. He also said that in a week Mr Keshtmand would return to his political bureau work.

WORKERS AT KABUL ENTERPRISE SET UP 'ARMED DETACHMENT'

LD261346 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

["Counter-Revolution Rebuffed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, February 26, TASS--(TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov report)--After the recent attempt of reactionary forces with outside support to create unrest in the Afghan capital, life returned to normalcy in the city. All industrial enterprises, state institutions and shops are functioning. One of the biggest industrial enterprises of Kabul, the Jengalak automobile repair works, has been functioning at full capacity for the second day. The workers of that enterprise, which traditionally is regarded as initiator of all patriotic beginnings, reaffirmed their unity and discipline--there is not a single empty bench at the works.

In one of the rooms of the works management an organizing meeting is being held for setting up an armed detachment of workers, the first ever in the history of the country. The workers of the enterprise took the initiative in proposing that steps be taken to protect people's property from possible hostile actions of counter-revolutionaries.

"We have had to set up such a detachment, one of its sponsors, fitter Abdol Jamil said, since we are not going to watch passively hostile actions by saboteurs and terrorists. The workers of our plant are fully resolved to give a rebuff to any enemies of our revolution, who resorting to vile methods seek to disturb normal life of the town-folk." "All Afghan working people resent the actions of the hangers-on of imperialism and reaction, who are backed by the United States, China, the reactionary forces of Pakistan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. These hostile elements tried to exploit the religious sentiments of believers but failed," Abdol Jamil said.

Some 30 people have already been registered in the workers' detachment, but many more want to join. The functions of the detachment include not only guarding the enterprise but also conducting explanatory activities amidst workers and employees and their families.

SITUATION IN KABUL REPORTED 'SUBSTANTIALLY NORMALIZED'

LD262038 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 26, TASS--Throughout today the situation in Kabul has become substantially normalized. All the state institutions and public transport functioned. The authorities' determination, shown in the struggle against counterrevolutionary elements, is being taken with satisfaction by the population. Curfew in the city remains in effect. People's militia patrol the streets. Investigation bodies are inquiring into the case of persons who were detained in connection with the organisation of unrest. Afghan mass media give data on the participation of elements, infiltrated to Kabul from Pakistani territory, in the activity of the sabotage and terrorist bands. Among those elements are Pakistani citizens as well as citizens of Afghan nationality that underwent a special training at camps in Pakistani territory under the direction of U.S. and Chinese instructors.

Touching upon the unrest provoked in Kabul by imperialist secret services and armed mercenaries infiltrated from Pakistan, the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES writes that a special service of the CIA was set up in Pakistan over a year ago for planning and staging operations against the people of Afghanistan. The Pakistanis-mercenaries have been trained by the CIA which confirms the fact of U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The group of bandits that attempted to break peace and tranquility in Kabul is to be punished according to martial law.

Speaking at an enlarged conference of the workers of agriculture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, prime minister of the DRA, condemned the intrigues of U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists, as well as the reactionary leaders of Pakistan against the gains of the working people of the country, against the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of Afghanistan. The conference opened in Kabul today. B. Karmal highly appreciated the Soviet Union's unselfish fraternal assistance which has been and is rendered to the people of Afghanistan in most diverse fields.

SOVIET, AFGHAN 'PEACE CHAMPIONS' CRITICIZE U.S. MOVES

LD261458 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 26, TASS--Prospects of the struggle for the security of the peoples and for detente were considered today at a get-together between peace champions of the USSR and Afghanistan.

A delegation of the public of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Mahmud Barialay, member of the Revolutionary Council, called at the Soviet Peace Committee. The delegation is proceeding to Addis Abbaba, where a session of the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Peace Council is opening on Thursday.

It was said at the Soviet-Afghan meeting that the turn of the United States ruling quarters towards aggravation of the international situation and intensification of military preparations created a serious threat to the process of detente. It was the duty of the peace champions to unite and to mobilise public opinion for still more active struggle for disarmament and against the dangerous machinations of imperialism and reaction.

BOCHAROV DESCRIBES KABUL, SCORES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD261323 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Special correspondent G. Bocharov "Report From Kabul": "Conspiracy Thwarted"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 February--The selfless efforts of the soldiers and officers of the Kabul garrison, the people's militia and revolutionary youth have thwarted a conspiracy against Democratic Afghanistan, but reaction is still offering resistance. The leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] has made a statement which says, in particular: "The government declares to all the world's people that the heroic people, state, Government, security forces and Armed Forces of the DRA and also all national, progressive and patriotic forces united in the broad national front under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] will continue the struggle against any interference in the DRA's internal affairs...."

...I saw the first thugs from the window of the Kabul Hotel when they had already been disarmed and were being led past the Bank of Afghanistan. When they approached I went down to get a closer look. All six were dressed in filthy rags and together they looked like a bunch of hippies who had once chosen the tracks of Afghanistan to wander away their empty lives. However, the resemblance was not complete because the hippies did not carry American submachineguns--these had been blasting away only 10 minutes before on the sundrenched streets.

After the first six another two and then a further three were led past by soldiers of the Afghan people's militia.... It was then that a movie theater set on fire by bandits not far from the hotel was extinguished. Maybe it was they who committed the crime, maybe not; maybe the movie theater was set on fire by others who were being led down other streets. They all had records of robbery and thuggery, setting fire to automobiles and strafing apartment houses with machinegun fire.

I flew into Kabul from Jalalabad the day before the events. All was quiet, on the whole, in Jalalabad. The stores and shops were open. Mountains of mandarin oranges were glinting in the sun; everywhere you could see rosy heaps of peeled carrots which are an essential part of the diet of every inhabitant. Little girls walked to school along the narrow, busy sidewalks in the shade of green trees and a noisy musical festival was in progress in a kindergarten. But even in Jalalabad I encountered facts which supplemented with amazing precision the picture of the Kabul provocation and demonstrated how meticulously and carefully it has been planned.

Since the revolutionary armed forces gained control of one of Afghanistan's two main highways, from Kabul to Islamabad, the supply of weapons for mercenaries active on the republic's territory has been dramatically curtailed. But weapons are still getting through, sometimes in large batches. Where from, how and by what route?

One day I received an exhaustive reply to this question. In the foothills of the Hindu Kush a few kilometers from Jalalabad an ordinary caravan of 17 camels was sighted. The caravan was traveling from the Pakistani border deep into Afghanistan. (Abdol Aziz)--a soldier in the revolutionary armed forces--was in the patrol. On checking, (Abdol) told me, it turned out that the sacks contained explosives, not rice and fruit.

I spent half a night in the barracks of some Afghan military airmen. The splendid, able fellows, really devoted to the cause of the April revolution, told me that aircraft and helicopters had been under fire more frequently as of late. Why, this was the result of the general activation of the enemies of the revolution who had organized the disturbances in Kabul. When I arrived with the airmen at Jalalabad airfield in the early morning (Khasan Naimi) showed me the bullet holes made in the fuselage of an Afghan military helicopter the previous night. That same night, I was told by (Abdol Sattar), commissar at the "N" Afghan Infantry Division, another quite infamous act of sabotage had been perpetrated: Bandits set fire to 1,000 blankets bound for children's homes and hospitals in Jalalabad.

On the day I returned to Kabul I witnessed another seemingly trivial, unimportant incident. But the next morning, when the disturbances began, it took on a whole new dimension and, together with the chain of facts I had seen, supplemented the general picture revealing a clear-cut system of preparation for an operation by imperialists special services. We entered a shop and asked the owner for razor blades. But at that moment a man literally flew into the establishment and blared at the old man: "Close the shop or you will be killed!" The ashen-faced proprietor wasted no time in carrying out the order. We did not know at the time that very soon many shops in the city would be closed and that everyone--not just the proprietor but members of his family too--would be under the threat of death. The special services' plan was a savage one: close most of the city's stores, seize the bakery and leave the people without food....

Not long before dusk that day we switched on the car radio as we were passing through the cinema park area. VOA was broadcasting the latest news. It reported battles in Kabul. I heard information about "battles" on the streets we had been driving along for more than an hour and I knew the source of this "reliable" information. In fact, Voice of America's master and the perpetrator of this entire action is one and the same--the CIA.

The people recruited by subversive centers for the operation have not only a monstrous moral and political emptiness in common--they have already been rendered harmless as we know exactly who they are. Vandals from enlisted groups have recently destroyed houses of culture, robbed stores, desecrated monuments and burned public transport.

When you listen to the choir of advocates of these barbarians you discover, for example, that each of them is a "defender" of Islam. Yet yesterday, during the outrages in Kabul, a group of agents trained by American instructors on Pakistani territory was arrested. Two of them carried in their jacket pockets not only weapons and Pakistani passports but also newspapers carrying their pictures--not as revered public figures, of course, but as particularly dangerous criminals. This is not surprising: The CIA has always used the services of the most inveterate bandits. The DRA Government statement says that the arrested American Robert Lee and all the other detained bandits were carrying ample data on their involvement in Western special services' subversive activity. These data will be made public....

The revolutionary youth of Afghanistan, formed into detachments, are bringing more and more groups of bandits, caught redhanded, into the city commandant's office. Often they are found to be carrying radio transmitters, U.S. dollars, English pounds sterling, lists of names and pseudonyms of members of terrorists groups, ciphers--in short, a whole set of "gentlemen's requisites" for saboteurs. But reaction is still resisting. "Therefore," the appeal to the people said, "the DRA Interior Ministry and the security forces deem it their duty to declare martial law in Kabul so that those guilty of crimes receive severe punishment."

The city is not waiting for peace to come, it is struggling for it.

U.S., CHINESE INTRIGUES WILL NOT DEFEAT AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD261159 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article: "What Is Happening in Afghanistan?"]

[Excerpts] It is a long time since capitalist America palpitated in such a paroxysm of anti-Soviet hysteria as it has of late. The President and his advisers are shedding feigned tears, and "free" radio stations and the "free" press are sobbing in hoarse voices. Shrill yells are resounding from Beijing in unison with this motley chorus. Who, then, is being bemoaned by the U.S. powers-that-be and their yes-men? It turns out that the Amin regime in Kabul, swept aside by Afghan patriots, has become the object of their ostentatious grief. But they are crocodile tears. In fact these gentlemen are wailing because their sinister designs regarding Afghanistan have failed. As the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT put it, this wail resembles "the barking of a dog which has had a bone snatched from its jaws."

An Afghanistan linked by bonds of friendship to the USSR is not to the liking of those who covet other people's lands and who would like to turn whole countries into anti-Soviet military bridgeheads. This now applies, above all, to U.S. imperialism. As long ago as the late fifties American newspapers like the DAILY NEWS were writing of the need to "bring Afghanistan into the Western camp"--which would make it possible to "extend our chain of bases still further along Russia's southern border."

The April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan dealt a very serious blow to those plans. The Soviet-Afghan friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty was signed in Moscow 5 December 1978. Article 4 of that treaty states: "The high contracting parties, acting in the spirit of the traditions of friendship and good neighborliness as well as the UN Charter, will consult each other and, with the agreement of both parties, take appropriate measures to insure the two countries security, independence and territorial integrity. In the interests of strengthening their defense capability the high contracting parties will continue to develop cooperation in the military sphere...." The future showed how farsightedly the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had acted in signing that treaty.

The present events around Afghanistan must not be considered in isolation from the processes occurring in the political life of the world.

The world is changing steadily. Socialism continues on the historical offensive. It was precisely the forces of socialism and peace that made the seventies a period of relaxation of international tension.

The scope of the national liberation movement is irrepressible. You will recall that in just the last few years revolutions have been accomplished in Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran and Nicaragua. Not all these revolutions are identical in nature, but each of them dealt a serious blow to imperialism.

All this is terrifying the captains of the capitalist ship, who see their vessel heading for the reefs. In an attempt to rescue the doomed system, yesterday's men are pinning their chief hopes on weapons and violence.

The years of James Carter's presidency have proved a period of implementing unprecedented militarist preparations. To threaten the socialist part of the world and encircle that world with military bases is what American imperialism would like to do.

In its vain attempts to acquire "allies" Washington is even trying donning the cloak of ...benefactor of Muslim peoples. But in fact it is precisely American imperialism that is stifling the Muslim peoples. Iran is one of many examples of this. In 1953 the CIA toppled Iran's lawful government headed by Mosaddeq and placed its henchman--Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi--around the Iranian people's neck. The butcher drenched Iran in blood and turned it into a military springboard aimed against the Soviet Union.

A year ago an event occurred in Iran which has a direct bearing on what is now happening over Afghanistan--Iran's revolutionary people dumped the shah. Iran became a republic. This was a big blow to imperialism's plans in the Near East region. The imperialist bigwigs decided that they were threatened with the loss of the oil being pumped from the countries of that region. But, most importantly, the Pentagon lost its base for aggression against the USSR and, in particular, its spy stations keeping an eye on our country.

In this situation, Afghanistan assumed a special place in the American military's plans. It took the course of compensating for its lost positions in Iran by trying to draw Afghanistan into the snares of its criminal game.

What Happened in December

Until recently the ancient country in central Asia remained one of the most backward. Feudal lords had ruled there for centuries. They dispensed justice and meted out punishment to a people deprived of all rights. Medieval customs are extremely tenacious in Afghanistan. The reactionary clergy wields tremendous power, particularly in the countryside. It includes those who believe that there is no place for atheists on earth. Women there have no rights and can be bought and sold. The country's economy is underdeveloped. The industrial proletariat is small. Up to 90 percent of the population of 15 million is illiterate.

This is the medieval level at which the enemies of freedom would like to keep Afghanistan. However, the April revolution destroyed those calculations. During the first year of people's power alone 300,000 hectares of land were handed over to 140,000 peasants, the debts of 11 million landless peasants were set aside, 2 universities and 500 schools were opened, illiteracy began to be eliminated, and women's equality was recognized.

Reaction was furious. H. Amin was objectively its tool inside the country. Amin virtually staged a coup in September 1979. He swept Nur Mohammad Taraki from the post of leader of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government and then killed him. Washington was well aware of Amin's craving for power from the time of his studies in the United States. In clearing the way for the thermidorean coup Amin killed thousands of PDPA members, soldiers and state employees and jailed thousands of others. The CIA stated with satisfaction: "With regards to its internal evolution the H. Amin regime fully accords with long-term U.S. interests." It was planned to complete a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in the last days of last December. It was planned, in particular, to kill thousands of political prisoners. By that time, according to Afghan organs, approximately 30,000 gang members had been moved into Afghanistan from outside, and new reinforcements were being trained.

The revolution was saved by healthy PDPA forces grouped underground around Babrak Karmal, who had held the post of deputy prime minister in the Taraki government and was also deputy chairman of the Revolution Council. [paragraph continues]

In an interview which he gave to the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT early in February this year, B. Karmal said that after the killing of Taraki he had secretly gone to Afghanistan from Europe (Karmal had been engaged in diplomatic work there since August 1978) and "organized contacts necessary to insure party unity," and had then been in touch with the majority of members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolution Council to inform them of Amin's dangerous designs.

The action was supported by a large group of Afghan Army officers. It took place 27 December and ended successfully. The Amin regime was swept away, while he himself was shot in accordance with the sentence of the revolutionary court. A new Revolution Council was formed, including figures from the April revolution, comrades who had been working underground or who had been in jail or in exile and also nonparty people.

The government took a number of major measures aimed at liquidating the pernicious consequences of the Amin regime. Afghans perceived with tremendous joy the release of innocent people jailed by Amin. During the first 3 weeks as many as 10,000 people were freed. Afghanistan's citizens were at last assured that henceforth law and right are on their side.

Previous governments of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan had already asked the Soviet Government to give the republic military assistance under Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty. And such an insistent request was made once again at the end of December. It was no simple matter for the USSR to meet that request. But, acting in awareness of its responsibility and taking all the circumstances into consideration, the Soviet Government decided to send a limited Soviet contingent to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Refusing Afghanistan the assistance for which it had asked would have meant canceling out all the experience of our good and honest cooperation with that country.

"The continuing armed intervention and the far-reaching conspiracy by external forces of reaction," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, "had created a real threat that Afghanistan would lose its independence and be turned into an imperialist military bridgehead on our country's southern border. In other words, the time had come when we could no longer fail to respond to the request of friendly Afghanistan's Government. To act otherwise would have meant surrendering Afghanistan to be torn to pieces by imperialism and enabling aggressive forces to repeat here what they had succeeded in doing in Chile, for example, where the people's freedom was drowned in blood. To act otherwise would have meant passively watching a hotbed of serious danger to the Soviet state's security arise on our southern border."

A Soviet military contingent has been introduced into Afghanistan. It is limited in terms of both size and tasks. Its sole purpose is to help repulse armed interference in Afghanistan's affairs from outside. It will be withdrawn from there without delay as soon as that interference ceases.

Enemies of Afghanistan

Soviet military aid has been given to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to repulse precisely that form of aggression which the United Nations defines as "the sending by a state or on behalf of states or armed gangs, groups and regular forces or mercenaries, which carry out acts involving the use of armed force against another state." The UN Charter provides for the right of a victim of aggression to turn to other countries for assistance in such cases (Article 51).

The chief forces of this aggression are American imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists. Pakistan is its main springboard. Renegades from Afghan society on the run are the tool of aggression.

Afghanistan's American and Chinese enemies are drawn irresistibly to the roads along which it would be possible to invade Afghanistan, particularly the Khyber Pass. It is not by chance that it has been visited by U.S. Presidential Assistant Brzezinski, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa. Perhaps the inflamed imagination of these "strategists" already fancied it could see where and by what means they would strike against revolutionary Afghanistan from that pass.

It Will Not Work!

These designs, however, have no future. The main thing is that the world these days is not developing in accordance with the schemes being drawn up in the quiet of the White House Oval Office or in Beijing headquarters. It is developing according to the laws of the new epoch ushered in by Great October. The course of events in the world is now determined by socialism, the communist and national liberation movement and the forces of peace and progress. These forces are curbing aggressors and preventing them from plunging the world into the abyss of war.

As for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, its people have chosen their path of development. They are now headed by people fully determined to uphold the April revolution gains. The present Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is gradually and increasingly gaining control of the situation. The situation in the country is being normalized. The Afghan people have strong friends capable of standing up both for themselves and for their allies.

The cause of the Afghan revolution will triumph!

PRAVDA SCORES PAKISTAN'S DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES

LD261459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[V. Baykov dispatch: "Cold Winds Over Islamabad"]

[Text] Islamabad, February--Gray, lowering clouds sail over Islamabad. They have been brought by the cold winds that blow in wintertime from the snowclad Himalayas; it is drizzling. The Pakistani shiver, wrap themselves in rugs and put on their sweaters and overcoats. There are cold winds over the Pakistani capital now in both senses, ordinary and figurative. In connection with the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the pages of newspapers are full of clamorous articles about a threat of "Soviet invasion" that allegedly overhangs Pakistan.

A particular zeal in this respect is being shown by various missionaries from the USA, Western countries and China who began frequenting Pakistan. It is far from being fortuitous that the ruling circles of Pakistan are actively playing up to them. Let us recall that the present military administration came to power in July 1977 as a result of a coup d'etat. From the very outset it began pursuing a policy of stifling political freedoms, of flirting with big local and foreign capital, of an offensive on the vital rights of the working people.

This course had adversely affected the general socioeconomic climate of the country. Seeking to suppress the mounting discontent, the authorities banned political activity, the holding of strikes, meetings and demonstrations and at the end of last year disbanded all political parties, clamped down the most rigorous censorship on the press and renounced the holding of the promised parliamentary elections.

As for the economy, as admitted by the newspaper PAKISTAN TIMES which is close to government circles, such morbid tendencies as inflation, stagnation of production and unemployment have developed intensively in the period of the military regime. On the whole the state of the economy is vividly characterized by the size of the budget deficit which, according to the press, amounts to 20,000 million rupees by the end of last year and by the external debt which now runs at almost \$8,000 million.

This disastrous position has been brought about by a whole number of causes both external and internal, but mainly by the rapidly growing non-productive expenses for the maintenance of the army and for armament. As the journal PAKISTAN ECONOMIST frankly wrote, prevalent in the ruling circles of Islamabad is the viewpoint that the word "security" means having a large and well-trained army, the most modern weapons and atomic bomb, superiority or at least equality of military potential with adversaries. It is no wonder therefore that military expenditure increases in Pakistan lately by an average of 20 percent a year and now consumes about 40 percent of the budget appropriations. This is according to official data. In actual fact the sum of military spending is still higher. The authorities in every way disguise as other items of the budget part of the military allocations, for the realization of a costly nuclear program, in particular.

The internal sources of further financing of the ambitious plans are now practically exhausted. According to economists' estimates, each Pakistani now pays five times as much direct taxes as three years ago. Inflation and prices are soaring. The huge non-productive expenses virtually put Pakistan on the verge of an economic collapse.

The myth about a "threat" to its security, the myth fanned up by Western propaganda and picked up in Pakistan is designed, as is being expected in Islamabad, to help solve two problems at once: Firstly, by artificially dramatizing the developments, thereby to divert the attention of the Pakistanis from the acute internal problems and to muffle the mounting discontent in the country. Second, to rectify the deplorable state of the Pakistani economy through financial and economic aid on the part of the USA, reactionary Arab regimes and China. It is possible to get such an aid only by becoming an active bearer of imperialist policy in the international arena. As facts indicate, the efforts to draw Pakistan into a direct intervention against the neighbouring country--Afghanistan--are being continued contrary to commonsense. The intrigues against the DRA from Pakistan territory not only failed to cease but intensify. This is convincingly evidenced by the latest actions of counterrevolutionaries in Kabul. Those actions were taken with the direct participation of foreign mercenaries.

Meetings with ordinary people and representatives of various social strata provide cogent evidence that the Pakistani people are aware of the dangerousness of the course adopted by the military administration. "The only way to insure Pakistan's security is not to arm but to pursue a policy of good-neighborliness," a group of prominent public figures in the country write in an open letter to President Ziaul Haq. "The ballyhoo that has been created is merely a smokescreen under cover of which the United States is trying to establish dominance in the Middle East, utilizing Pakistan for this purpose." This document is signed by lawyers, journalists and trade union figures.

Many trade union federations--workers, peasants and students--in the country have sharply condemned reaction's sinister schemes regarding Pakistan.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS MESSAGE TO INDIA'S BHILAI WORKERS

LD240842 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 23, TASS--Follows the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev:

"To the personnel of the Bhilai metallurgical works:

I cordially congratulate you on the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, the foundation for which was laid by the start of construction of your works. At the sources of this cooperation was the prominent Indian statesmen Jawaharlal Nehru, who described Bhilai as forerunner of India's future.

The personnel of the Bhilai metallurgical works have every right to be proud of the fact that in timely mastering the operation of the production facilities, it ensures at present the output of a quarter of the country's whole steel output. Bhilai is being further successfully expanded.

All this is a result of the selfless effort by the workers, engineers, technicians, employees and administration of the works. Soviet people are profoundly gratified that this wonderful works has been created within the framework of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation.

The Bhilai works has become the head enterprise of India's heavy industry personifying its striving for a broad development of the economy and for progress, a symbol of friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.

I wish you, dear friends and comrades, good health, great happiness and fresh labour successes for the benefit of the Indian people.

I am expressing confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will further strengthen and develop in the interests of both countries, in the name of peace on earth.

(Signed) Leonid Brezhnev."

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, USSR'S ARKHIPOV LAUD ECONOMIC TIES

LD261253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 80 LD

[TASS report: "Milestones of Cooperation"]

[Text] Delhi, 22 February--Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao today received a Soviet Government delegation headed by I. V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Soviet delegation is here on a visit at the Indian Government's invitation to mark the 25th anniversary of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation.

During the meeting an exchange of views took place on a wide range of questions concerning the further expansion of mutually advantageous economic ties. P. V. Narasimha Rao expressed deep satisfaction that the Soviet Union attaches importance to all-round cooperation with India. It is precisely because of this, the minister said, that we have been able--in the brief historical span of the last 25 years--to create our own heavy industry and the leading sector of that industry--metallurgy.

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SOUTH ASIA

The Indian Government, the minister pointed out, intends to maintain and to develop the best traditions of ties between the two countries.

I.V. Arkhipov said in reply that the Soviet Government values highly its friendly relations with India. We are satisfied with the present state of those relations and will do our utmost to develop them further since firm friendship between the USSR and India accords with both states' vital national interests.

Today the Soviet Government delegation laid wreaths at the cremation sites of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

REPORTAGE ON MEETING OF BANGLADESH CP CONGRESS

Opening Session

LD241129 Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 24 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, February 24. TASS--The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB) opened here today in a ceremonial atmosphere. It is being attended by 300 delegates who were elected at the conferences of the party's district organizations.

Messages of greetings came in to the congress from fraternal communist and workers' parties, including those from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the French Communist Party and the Communist Party of the USA. The delegates were greeted by representatives of progressive parties of Bangladesh.

The communists of Bangladesh, said Mohammed Farhad, general secretary of the CPB CC, gathered for their regular congress after six years that have passed since the second congress. Those have been the years of ordeals for the entire country when the forces of reaction tried to make the people renounce the democratic gains.

Those years have been difficult for the Communist Party, too. The party's activities were twice banned. The reactionary forces tried to subdue the communists but the Communist Party has remained true to the cause of upholding the rights of the working people.

We communists of Bangladesh, true to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the speaker said, take part in the struggle which all peace-loving people on earth wage against imperialism and Maoism. At our congress we shall also determine a course of actions towards the socio-economic emancipation of the working masses of our country.

The congress was addressed by Moni Singh, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, veteran of the communist movement in the subcontinent. He was warmly cheered by the delegates.

During the congress's work the delegates are to discuss the CPB CC's report on its activities in the interim between the congresses, are to adopt a new programme of the party and make alterations and amendments to the party rules and at the concluding meeting are to elect a new composition of the Central Committee.

The congress's work will continue till February 28.

Farhad Report

LD251418 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Dacca, February 25, TASS --The Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh continues here. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh Mohammed Farhad delivered a report of the Central Committee to the delegates at the plenary meeting.

Despite the intrigues of international imperialism and Maoism, it can be said with confidence that the striving of peoples for peace and independence is the main tendency in the present-day international relations, he said. A firm guarantee of this is the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Meanwhile imperialism suffers one defeat after another. This is shown clearly by the democratic, anti-monarchic and anti-imperialist revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan which we, the communists of Bangladesh, warmly welcome, Mohammed Farhad said.

In connection with the events in Afghanistan and assistance rendered to it by the Soviet Union, the mass media of Beijing and Washington raised the hue and cry about the alleged existence of the "Soviet menace", the speaker said. In this connection we must declare resolutely that Soviet assistance to the Afghan people not only serves the cause of protection of the Afghan revolution but also frustrates the plans of imperialists and Maoists that are trying to reverse the course of history. Therefore, we declare from the positions of proletarian internationalism in support of the timely assistance that the Soviet Union rendered to Afghanistan.

Imperialism, however, has not abandoned the intention of consolidating its positions in the oil-rich Persian Gulf area and in the Indian Ocean, Mohammed Farhad stressed. The United States is expanding the naval base in the Diego Garcia Island, is creating strongpoints in Oman and Somalia, thus threatening peace and security not only in the region, but also in the whole world.

No less danger for the cause of peace is presented by the Maoist leadership of China, the speaker said. It completely departed from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and took the road of outright hostility to the international communist movement and the Soviet Union, the reliable bulwark of peace, socialism and national independence. The Chinese leaders team up ever closer with the most reactionary imperialist circles. An example of this is their alliance with the USA and Pakistan directed against peace and stability in the Southasian Subcontinent. We believe that imperialism is backing China in its policy of expansionism in South Asia and Southeast Asia in return for China's approval of the U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean. In the light of the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and Maoist China, all countries of the region must give a resolute rebuff to the forces threatening peace and stability, Mohammed Farhad said.

MOSCOW RAPS SINO-U.S. COLLUSION IN WAR AGAINST VIETNAM

OW221115 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Historic Lesson"]

[Text] One year has elapsed since the Chinese hegemonists started their war of aggression against Vietnam in which they suffered an ignominious defeat.

As everyone knows, to cover up its crimes the Chinese aggressors irrationally argued that they had to teach Vietnam a lesson because of its selfless, fraternal assistance to the Kampuchean people who rose up to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. However, facts have shown that China has long conducted a hostile, aggressive policy toward Vietnam, which was already evident during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's war against Vietnam. This is clearly proven in the white book entitled "Truth About Sino-Vietnamese Relations Over the Past 30 Years," issued by the SRV Foreign Ministry.

The Chinese leaders have long considered Vietnam an obstacle to their ambition of expanding Chinese control over Southeast Asia. Beijing has always wanted to see a divided and weakened Vietnam, not a reunified, prosperous and strong Vietnam. China has long schemed to subdue Socialist Vietnam, attempting to force it to swerve from the path it has chosen and to renounce its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. Beijing has spared no tricks, even the dirtiest, in its attempt to achieve its objectives.

In February 1979, the Chinese reactionaries launched a war of aggression against Vietnam, but just as their predecessors--the colonialists and imperialists--they suffered an ignominious defeat. Vietnam's victory has again proven the Vietnamese people's valor and heroism and that the clever leadership of the VCP knew how to effectively mobilize all of the Vietnamese people's forces to defend socialism and Vietnam's independence. International solidarity has also played an important role in Vietnam's victory. Progressive world public opinion has indignantly condemned China's war of aggression against Vietnam. Comrade Brezhnev stated at that time that "we remain solidly united with the Vietnamese people who are undergoing numerous hardships. No one should doubt the Soviet Union's determination to live up to the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty which has closely bound the two peoples." This statement also reflected the sentiments of the entire Soviet people. In correctly implementing the USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty, the Soviet state granted Vietnam all the necessary assistance for its successful counterattacks against the aggressors. China's aggression against Vietnam has belied the Chinese rulers' fallacious statement about China's respect for the sovereignty of other countries. It has also clearly exposed their hostile policy toward peoples who prize peace and security.

It should be recalled that the Chinese expansionists launched their war of aggression against Vietnam shortly after Deng Xiaoping returned from his trip to the United States. The U.S. Government has professed its concern for the Afro-Asian peoples' plight but in fact, it has supported Beijing.

It is clear to everyone that the United States and China are gearing up their activities in the international arena. Events occurring during the past year since the Chinese invasion of Vietnam have further illustrated this collusion.

Despite their 1979 setbacks, the Beijing authorities have not yet renounced their aggressive schemes against the Indochinese countries. Together with the reactionary imperialists, Beijing is frenziedly waging propaganda against Vietnam. It has insolently threatened to teach Vietnam another lesson and it is posing a threat to Laos' national security. In collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, Beijing is scheming to revive the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary political corpse which the Kampuchean people have already dumped into "history's dustbin."

In an attempt to cover up their criminal hegemonist schemes, Chinese politicians and propaganda machinery are waging an anti-Vietnam campaign, using such slogans as "anti-hegemonism, protection of human rights" and so forth. However, the SRV Foreign Ministry's white book has clearly exposed their trick with this statement: The cunning Chinese ruling authorities are in fact carrying out a policy of deception.

GRISHIN GREETES HANOI'S LE VAN LUONG ON PARTY JUBILEE

LD220857 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Congratulations Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, sent a greetings telegram to Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the VCP Hanoi City Committee. It read as follows:

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the VCP, I send you, the VCP Hanoi City Committee and all inhabitants of the capital of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, cordial congratulations on behalf of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the communists and all the people of Moscow.

During these years the heroic Vietnamese people under the Communist Party's tried and tested leadership have won notable victories--they have achieved national liberation, unification of the country and successes in building socialism.

Muscovites know well that the Hanoi City Party Organization makes a considerable contribution to the implementation of tasks of socialist building.

We are glad that the inviolable friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries are constantly broadening and deepening for the good of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, in the name of the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

We wish the city party organization and all Hanoi working people new successes in implementing the decisions of the Fourth VCP Congress and in strengthening your motherland.

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U S S R I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
E A S T E R N E U R O P E

F 1

TANJUG CITED: TITO'S CONDITION REMAINS GRAVE

ID261431 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

["Report of TANJUG Agency"--TASS headline]

[Text] Belgrade, February 26, TASS--The general condition of health of President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito remains grave, says a report of the council of attending physicians transmitted by TANJUG agency. The report says that despite intensive treatment, the attack of pneumonia is not abating, the heart is showing increasing disturbances and there are signs of cardiac insufficiency.

YUGOSLAV-SOVIET PRODUCTION-SHARING AGREEMENTS DEVELOP

ID271003 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 8, signed to press 18 February carries on page 20 a 1,600-word article by correspondent V. Filippov entitled "USSR-Yugoslavia: The Advantages of Production Sharing." Filippov describes his visits to and discussions at a number of Yugoslav enterprises involved in production sharing with the USSR. The article says in particular: "The trend toward the development of production sharing is evident in economic relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia. These relations are developing dynamically. Over the last 4 years trade turnover between the USSR and Yugoslavia was worth more than \$11 billion. It is estimated that in the current 5-year period trade turnover between the two countries will more than double.

"Statistics show, however, that until recently foreign trade played the chief role in foreign economic ties, although in recent years there have been definite changes for the better in this respect."

HUSAK, STROUGAL MEET WITH KULIKOV IN PRAGUE

ID261345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Reception in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 20 February--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states.

During a cordial comradely conversation questions linked with the preparations for the Warsaw Pact's 25th anniversary and other questions of mutual interest were discussed.

L. Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, took part in the meeting.

GRISHIN ATTENDS CZECHOSLOVAK FESTIVAL IN MOSCOW

ID260012 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 25, TASS--Czechoslovak Culture Days in the USSR began today with a concert at the Palace of Congresses of the Moscow Kremlin. The ten-day culture festival is to be held in all the national republics of the country. The festival is dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from Nazi invaders.

Present in the auditorium were Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the party, Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR, Mikhail Solomentsev, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU CC, Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an official Czechoslovak delegation headed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, as well as Cestimir Lovetinsky, the ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the USSR. The Czechoslovak culture days are another illustration of the indissoluble friendship between Soviet and Czechoslovak people. The friendship was struck up and grew stronger in the joint battles against fascism, and in the struggle for the building of socialism. It rests on the solid foundation of all-round cooperation between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, said Georgiy Ivanov, deputy minister of culture of the USSR, declaring the festival open. Miroslav Valek, Slovak minister of culture, pointed out that the wide scope of the Czechoslovak culture festival in the Soviet Union reflects the determination of the Czech and Slovak peoples to stand side by side with the Soviet Union and the progressive forces of the world. We hope, Valek said, that the program at the festival will enable the Soviet people to get acquainted still wider with the present day of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and to understand the country's life and will reveal the thoughts, sentiments, and the rich spiritual world of the Czech and Slovak peoples.

Culture Ministry Reception

LD261728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] Days of Czechoslovak culture are taking place in our country. Czechoslovak guests today visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They also laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall. "The USSR Culture Ministry gave a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in honor of the Czechoslovak guests, attended by members of a Czechoslovak delegation led by Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and ambassador Lovetinsky, and on the Soviet side by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and workers in art and literature."

IZVESTIYA HAILS PZPR CONGRESS AS MAJOR MILESTONE

LD261313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following a Proven Course"]

[Excerpts] The Eighth PZPR Congress, which completed its work a few days ago, was a major milestone on the path of building a developed socialist society in the fraternal country and a significant event in the world communist and workers movement. It attracted broad international public attention.

The congress gave prominence to the foreign policy activities of the PZPR and the Polish state and, particularly, to the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It was pointed out that it was right here, in Warsaw, that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words revealing the very essence of our community resounded from the platform of the previous, Seventh PZPR Congress. "The socialist community," Leonid Ilich said, "is an alliance of a totally new type. It is founded not simply on the commonality of the state interests of a group of countries but is a fraternal family of peoples led by Marxist-Leninist parties and united by a common world outlook, by common high goals and by relations of comradely solidarity and mutual support."

It is an alliance founded on lasting unity of positions and actions--which gives each of its members additional strength to resolve national tasks and increases many times over their joint weight and influence on world affairs."

Polish communists fully share this assessment. Along with the other community countries they are fully resolved to increase still further the effectiveness of mutual cooperation, to improve CEMA's work and to develop production specialization and collaboration. People's Poland attaches paramount significance to developing mutually advantageous economic ties with the Soviet Union.

"In the past decade," Comrade E. Gierek said at the Eighth PZPR Congress, "thanks to our fraternal parties' close interaction, friendly Polish-Soviet cooperation attained a new, higher level." The international solidarity of our parties, countries and peoples is of truly inestimable significance for the future of Poland, the Soviet Union and our entire community. The fraternal alliance and comprehensive cooperation multiply our strength and potential.

Polish communists held their congress at a time when the forces of imperialism, reaction and hegemonism were continuing to exacerbate the international situation, not abandoning their attempts to divert mankind from the broad road of detente and cooperation into the ruts of the cold war. The significance of the Leninist peace-loving policy being implemented in concert by the socialist countries increases particularly under these conditions. It is based on the joint struggle to strengthen peace and international detente, against the arms race and threat of war. Poland, like the other community countries, is true to this policy, and the Warsaw pact, whose 25th anniversary we are preparing to celebrate, was and still is socialism's reliable shield and an important factor for peace. The Polish People's Republic is an unbreakable link of the socialist community. These proud words full of strength and dignity resounded repeatedly from the congress platform.

People's Poland occupies strong positions in Europe and throughout the world and enjoys deserved authority. Its peace initiatives are well known. Last year, together with its Warsaw Pact allies, Poland proposed convening a conference on the question of military detente and disarmament in Europe. The new Polish proposal addressed to all interested countries from the congress platform--to hold such a conference in Warsaw--has met with a broad response in the world.

This is a portentous year for the communist and workers parties of a number of fraternal countries. The 12th Congress of Hungary's Communists will take place in March, followed by the Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress and the congresses of other parties. Preparations are underway for the 26th CPSU Congress. Their work, which will be a concentrated expression of the thoughts and aspirations of the socialist countries' communists, will be of great significance for determining and implementing the common coordinated policy of building the new society.

Leninism is our common guiding star. Soon all progressive mankind will celebrate the 110th anniversary of the birth of the leader of the proletarian revolution. This year will also see the 35th anniversary of the great victory over fascism. These portentous dates will be celebrated worthily in our countries.

The might of world socialism and its unity and cohesion make it possible for our community to deal a decisive rebuff to reactionary forces, to uphold and strengthen its positions in the world arena and to continue the firm and consistent policy of insuring peace and social progress. This is a policy in the interests of all mankind.

EUROPE SHOULD SERVE OWN INTERESTS, NOT U.S. 'SOLIDARITY'

LD270839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Political Commentator's Remarks": "'Solidarity' Trap"]

[Text] Rebuking West Europe for its reluctance to unconditionally follow the U.S. "hard" line, Henry Kissinger stated recently: "I do not agree in principle with the idea that Europe could take on negotiations while the United States should concern itself with armaments since in that case Europe would have a monopoly on detente and the United States on defense. That would be extremely dangerous." A monopoly on detente.... A monopoly on defense.... Effective words concealing the crux of the matter. The crux is what sort of rejection of these "monopolies" Kissinger proposes. Join with the Americans to bring the weight of the entire (Western) world to bear on detente and come under the banners of confrontation and the arms race--that is his advice. It is that which is "extremely dangerous."

This is not the first time the former European Kissinger, possessed with the desire to stand at the U.S. helm of state again, has seized on a role which makes us recall the role of the [byk-provokator] at abattoirs. It was he who last April, at the 30th NATO anniversary celebrations, tossed out the idea that the U.S. nuclear missile "umbrella" had become so thin that Washington would possibly not open it over West Europe unless the holes were patched up with new U.S. medium-range missiles. At the time the lead bull helped to lure the U.S. allies into the trap of NATO's decision in Brussels in December which opened the way to Pershings and Tomahawks on West European soil and thoroughly overcast the political climate in Europe by destroying the basis for talks on medium-range missiles.

Yielding to Washington's pressure in Brussels, West Europe put itself in the position of a hostage twice over: a hostage not only to U.S. military strategy, which does not rule out a regional nuclear missile war in the European theater, but also a hostage to the domestic political climate in the United States, where bellicose chauvinist feelings have gained the upper hand. The results were not slow in coming. Here is one: Taking advantage of the events in Afghanistan the White House has deferred indefinitely the ratification of the SALT II treaty with which the West Europeans link the hope of limiting nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

Now not only Kissinger but the entire U.S. administration is dragging West Europe into an increasingly terrible trap. West Europe is being invited to steer a course toward confrontation with the Soviet Union which, the U.S. President persistently reiterates, the United States cannot pursue "alone." This invitation cannot be called kind or unobtrusive. The Americans are demanding solidarity from their partners and their association with U.S. "sanctions" against the Soviet Union, the curtailment of trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties, the boycotting of the Moscow Olympics and confrontation with the Olympic movement, and large and small obstacles and provocations complicating East-West dialog and so forth. Dismantling the edifice of European peace erected with such difficulty--that is what, if you are to call things by their proper names, is being demanded of West Europe to display "solidarity" with the United States.

This "Carter crisis drama," as Washington's policy is called in West Europe, is by no means dictated by concern for preserving international peace. No, the plots are twisted around the struggle for the U.S. President's reelection for a second term. People who have observed America know that in presidential election years the selfish egotism and self-centeredness of U.S. politicians know no bounds. Everything is subordinated to the pursuit of votes. [paragraph continues]

The beginning of 1980 has provided many examples proving that Jimmy Carter is prepared to heat the atmosphere in the world to continue the anti-Soviet hysteria in his own country--hysteria which so far is still improving his election chances. He is accused of weak leadership and, parrying this accusation, is showing "strength" by steering an adventurist course of confrontation, proclaiming the "Carter doctrine" for the Persian Gulf region, bringing impudent, offensive pressure to bear on West Europe on the question of sanctions against the Soviet Union and demanding their association with the Moscow Olympics boycott (yet the White House announced the boycott without even consulting with its allies).

Of course, in West Europe ruling circles are not casting doubt on the foundations of their military-political alliance, socioeconomic common ground and ideological proximity with the United States. They continue to rely on U.S. strength. But West Europe now cannot fail to see that this strength is short-sighted, indeed blind, and that the Washington leadership lacks the qualities of statesmanship--circumspection and sobriety. U.S. policy does not accord with the interests of European peace, proposing the destruction of what has been achieved in East-West relations and failing to open up any favorable prospects for the future. "It would be short-sighted to challenge the existing structures of detente in Europe because of Afghanistan. As long as these structures exist they can serve our security." Dr Christopher Bertram, director of the widely known London International Institute of Strategic Studies, says.

To follow this course despite Washington's pressure means displaying a sense of responsibility. For instance, since the De Gaulle era, Soviet-French relations have always been an important factor for stability in Europe, have improved the political climate and encouraged positive trends. In a period of complication of the international situation the situation in Europe will deteriorate if Paris, to please Washington, encroaches on Franco-Soviet dialog and sides with the course toward confrontation.

Of the major European capitals, only London is ready to follow Washington blindly, although the British public is becoming increasingly critical of such lack of independence.

Bonn's stance is more complicated, not to say ambiguous. On the one hand it is concerned that Washington is acting without thinking, but on the other it seems that Bonn does not want to take on the risk of "excessive" independence, with its consequent responsibility. Perhaps this explains the caution toward the rightist opposition, whose leader Strauss, the candidate for chancellor from the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc, advocates unconditional "full and broad solidarity" with Washington. Somehow or other, Bonn still preserves the role of West European prop for America, including in its new adventurist undertakings. Now Bonn, judging by the available reports, is ready to embark on the path of broadening its own "military efforts" in Europe if America transfers part of the forces stationed on European territory to the Persian Gulf region.

This question of "sharing the burden," it is reported, will be discussed during the forthcoming visit to Bonn by Secretary of State Vance.

Incidentally, a word on "sharing the burden." This is one of the key points of American pressure on Western Europe. It is primarily a question there of sharing the burden of sharply rising military expenditure. The transatlantic strategists would like to infect the European Continent not only with their present anti-Soviet psychosis, their "militarization of thinking," but also with the fever of war preparations. It is known that in 1978 Washington secured from the NATO member states pledges to increase their real military expenditure by not less than 3 percent annually. At the end of 1979, as has been recalled already, the Americans foisted their medium-range missiles on Western Europe, thus encroaching on the strategic stability of the continent. Now there is a new step. U.S. military expenditure will from now on increase by 5 percent and more annually.
[paragraph continues]

The other NATO members are being required to follow this American example too. One escalation after another. But if you look a little more closely at this concern for "Atlantic defense capability," its other, secret aim can be seen--to weaken the West Europeans' economic competitiveness with a heavier arms race burden.

In a word, West Europe has food for thought, and anxiety, when listening to the calls--like a bellowed order--for solidarity which are coming out of Washington.

U.S. SEEKS TO MAKE TURKEY NEW 'GUARD DOG' IN MIDEAST

ID261245 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 ID

[V. KONDRASHOV article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "They Have Learned Nothing...."]

[Text] In recent months Washington, whose strategy has revealed its total inability to halt the national liberation processes resulting from the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran, has been feverishly revising its whole policy in that part of the world. The gamble on the shah was lost. As a result the Pentagon was deprived of such seemingly dependable military bases in Iran directed, above all, against the USSR.

Now it is clear to the whole world that Washington is using the revolution in Iran, as well as the Afghan events, as a pretext for extending the U.S. military presence in the Near East and as grounds for insuring U.S. "vital interests." It is for precisely this purpose that it is moving a major armada of warships up to the shores of the Persian Gulf and moving shock units into that region.

At the same time the United States has also developed vigorous diplomatic activities in the Middle East. In particular, it is increasing pressure on countries contiguous with Iran in an attempt to turn them into outposts of American imperialism and to make them play a more active role in the expansionist U.S. policy despite the associated risk and danger.

Turkey, where U.S. positions have been noticeably shaken, has also become the target of such pressure in these months. Washington made a considerable effort to persuade the Turkish Government to conclude in January a new Turkish-American treaty on cooperation in the defense sphere. During the negotiations which preceded the initialing of the treaty the Pentagon made it one of its chief aims to insure the operation of the American bases closed in 1975.

The talks held in Ankara were not easy for the United States. Commenting on them, the New York TIMES wrote: "...The Turks are raising serious objections over the use of American bases in the event of conflicts which do not directly concern Turkey." The American representatives at the talks in Ankara failed to achieve one of their aims--the inclusion in the treaty of a provision whereby the United States would acquire complete freedom to do what it likes with its bases. The press and officials pointed out at the time that the bases would be used only within the NATO system. The newspaper HURRIYET pointed out that the Americans had been forced to agree to what the Turks had been particularly insisting on in connection with the recent events in Iran and Afghanistan: The bases would not be used against these countries, nor against Arab states.

Washington also has other cause for concern--primarily the broad Turkish public campaign against the American presence in Turkey. The country's democratic public decisively objects to this presence and believes that it infringes upon Turkey's sovereignty and jeopardizes its security.

The presence of American military bases on Turkish soil runs counter to the country's national interests, 51 members of parliament for the Republican People's Party emphasized in a statement. Having lost Iran, the United States intends to make Turkey its guard dog in the Near East; Turkey must not become imperialism's strong point in its actions against Iran, reads a statement by deputies of the National Salvation Party, who have also come out against the new American-Turkish treaty.

During the talks the newspaper CUMHURİYET wrote that the ballyhoo being fanned in certain countries, including Turkey, over the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan was inspired by the United States and serves its interests. With an eye to simpletons Washington is trying to present itself in the light of a defender of other countries' freedom and independence. Carter's position, it also emphasizes, essentially typifies the cold war period and is a concrete example of the U.S. desire to thoroughly consolidate its hold on the Near East. Turkey must not look like a "U.S. and NATO gendarme," Ahmet Yildiz, life member of the Senate, emphasized.

A broad wave of working people's demonstrations recently swept through certain Turkish cities. They demonstrated the growth of national consciousness among Turkish working people and their strengthening solidarity. Washington, which is trying to drag Turkey into the orbit of its expansionist policy and to find in it a distinct alternative to Iran, ought also to draw a certain lesson from these events.

SWING TO RIGHT WORRIES PORTUGUESE DEMOCRATS

ID261202 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 25 Feb 80 ID

[Excerpts] The true goals of the rightwing Democratic Alliance bloc which assumed office in Portugal under the watchword of the need for positive changes are becoming increasingly clear. The 6 weeks which the government of Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral have already spent in office show that they have imparted a major rightward shift to the course of Portuguese internal and foreign policies, Radio Moscow observer Yaroslav Khabarov writes.

The new government's first measures were aimed precisely at supporting the forces intent upon restoring the totalitarian political and economic power of the monopolists and big landowners. Thus the new-style foreign policy proclaimed by Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral is characterized first and foremost by its symptomatic pro-Atlantic line and by its unquestioning toeing of the anti-Soviet line currently adopted by the U.S. administration. Freitas do Amaral openly refuses to implement the foreign policy principles enshrined in the Constitution, such as the principle of the preservation and development of relations of peace and cooperation with all the world's peoples and countries regardless of social regimes and of sociopolitical systems. The democratic forces and parties of the left believe this attitude to run counter to the interests of the Portuguese people and to the interests of their national security and independence.

In internal policies also the Democratic Alliance government has taken a sudden rightward turn. The leaders of the center-right bloc have forgotten their pledge to halt the country's rising inflation and prices. In an interview with Radio Renascença Prime Minister Sa Carneiro said openly that the government is not in a position to fulfill its promises to improve the living conditions of the population. The first steps of the Sa Carneiro government in the area of agrarian reform are also causing alarm amongst Portugal's progressive forces. While issuing statements on the need to implement the agrarian reform as it stands, the government's agents have taken a course aimed at reducing the size of the cooperative farming sector.

They are encouraging speculators who lure the peasants out of the cooperatives by means of economic pressures such as the withdrawal of subsidies and state assistance and the withdrawal of allocations to the seeds and fertilizers fund.

The Sa Carneiro government has also announced [as heard] a purge of the state apparatus and of the mass media. As the weekly O JORNAL pointed out a few days ago, the government is guided by purely revanchist criteria and its steps are based on ideological discrimination. Particularly heavy blows have been dealt to Portuguese television and a number of newspapers with the dismissal of progressive journalists. The sacking of Soares Louro from Portuguese television; the refusal to endorse the return of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo to her post of Portuguese ambassador to UNESCO; the replacement of a number of diplomats just because their political sympathies do not coincide with the ideas of the present government; the replacement of nearly all the civil governors in the provinces: These are but a few examples of the government's drive to neutralize the democratic influences in the state apparatus and the mass media. In other words, a reckoning of accounts with the government's political opponents is in process.

The sudden swerve imparted by the Sa Carneiro government to Portugal's internal and foreign policies is arousing growing dissatisfaction among broad sections of the population, patriotic public opinion, left-wing political parties and the section of the military that upholds the ideals of the 25 April 1974 revolution.

BANDITS RAID AEROFLOT OFFICE IN PARIS WITH POLICE CONNIVANCE

LD250132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0106 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (TASS)--Last Sunday a bandit attack was made on the premises of the Aeroflot office in Paris.

In broad daylight, with the blatant connivance of the police, a group of unknown persons raided the office premises, located in the very heart of the capital on the Champs Elysees. Considerable material damage was done. None of the office staff was injured.

Foreign Ministry Protest

LD261420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 26 Feb 80

[Text] Moscow, 26 February, TASS--In connection with the bandit raid on the Aeroflot premises in Paris on 24 February, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has lodged a note with the French Embassy in Moscow which expresses resolute protest.

The Soviet side, the note says, has repeatedly stressed to the French Government the need to insure conditions for Soviet establishments in France to carry out normal activities and for the security of Soviet citizens. Despite the assurances given, the French authorities--and this can be seen from the act of vandalism against the Aeroflot premises--adopted a stance which cannot be qualified otherwise as connivance. In the light of this the Soviet side declines all sorts of versions to the effect that the political authorities are not, allegedly, able to prevent such outrages and provocations and bring them to an end.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the note points out, expects that the French side will take all the necessary measures for detaining and strictly punishing the guilty persons for raiding the Aeroflot premises, compensate the material loss and effectively insure the security of Soviet representatives and Soviet citizens in France.

COMMISSION CONTINUE WORK; BANI-SADR CITED ON HOSTAGES

LD261700 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 26, TASS--The international commission to consider Iran's grievances concerning the crimes of the former shah and the U.S. activities in Iran continues its work here. The commission familiarised themselves with a number of documents submitted to them by the Iranian authorities and by individual persons and had meetings with Iranian lawyers. Today the commission begins hearing the testimony of persons who had suffered physically from the shah's regime.

At the call of Ayatollah Khomeyni they are arriving in the Iranian capital from all parts of the country.

Iranian President A. Bani-Sadr in an interview with the Hong Kong newspaper STAR stated that the United States understood nothing in the Iranian revolution and shows no interest in understanding its essence. He said he is struck by the naivete of U.S. officials. According to Bani-Sadr, the United States should meet the three main demands of the Iranian side for the solution of the present crisis: to admit its guilt for the actions with regard to Iran in the past, to undertake not to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran in the future and not to hinder Iran's efforts to secure that the deposed shah and the wealthplundered by him be returned to the country.

Washington, February 26, TASS--The right-wing circles of U.S. Congress continue drumming up the anti-Iranian hysteria. Speaking at a press conference in Manhattan Senator Barry Goldwater urged the White House to demand in an ultimatum form that the Iranian Government release the U.S. hostages by the deadline set by it, that and upon the expiry of the deadline, the oil centres of Iran should be bombed. He stated that the town of Abadan should be razed to the ground.

PRAVDA VIEWS OMAN'S PROGRESS TOWARD 'IMPERIALIST BASE' STATUS

LD261309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[I. Tarutin article under the rubric "Political Atlas": "Laying Claim to Gendarme Role"]

[Excerpts] The West's military strategic plans in the Near East are allocating an increasingly important place to the Sultanate of Oman. High-ranking visitors have become more frequent here. Oman was one of the main points in the itinerary for British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's recent trip. U.S. Defense Secretary Brown is also preparing a visit here.

Situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, Oman occupied an important strategic position. It is not for nothing that the British colonialists have sought to preserve their rule in Oman as long as possible.

The Iranian revolution, which muddled the imperialists' cards, helped to sharply increase Qabus' stock on the Western political exchange. Oman's geographical position has enabled the sultan to lay claim to the role of "Guard of the Strait of Hormuz," a narrow channel leading from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean. [paragraph continues]

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

About 60 percent of oil for the capitalist countries is shipped through this strait. U.S. and British weapons are streaming into Oman. The backbone of the Oman Army is made up of 665 British officers. They are headed by Maj Gen (Dzh. Uotts), who formerly led a special subunit of the air service.

"He who eats the king's nuts must fight for the king" they say in the East. Qabus is zealously earning the aid from his transatlantic benefactors. Oman is one of the few Arab countries to have fully supported the separate Camp David deal. For which, incidentally, it immediately received from U.S. Congress "as a token of gratitude" \$15 million to acquire firearms.

In the fall of last year Oman, obviously on instructions from outside, advanced the so-called "technical plan to maintain security in the Persian Gulf zone." It provided for the creation of a "security system" with the participation of the United States, Britain, the FRG and a number of conservative Arab regimes. Expenditures on the implementation of this plan was to be assumed by the Arab states. Here the capitalist countries received the right to station their troops in the gulf states. Essentially it was a case of a covert attempt to cobble together a pro-imperialist military bloc. The Arab countries were asked to agree voluntarily to the occupation of their territories and moreover to pay for it out of their own pockets. The "Oman Project" was rejected.

Sultan Qabus' "hour of glory" came after the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the subsequent crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations. The United States is now building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf to an unprecedented extent. Oman has given the U.S. Navy the opportunity to use its ports. The U.S. Air Force has acquired the use of the airfield on the island of Al-Masirah.

Counter to the interests of the Arab countries and his own people, Sultan Qabus has taken one more step along the path of Oman's transformation into imperialism's base in the Persian Gulf region.

NOVIKOV VIEWS 'NORMALIZATION' OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI RELATIONS

LD261416 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 26, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: The presentation of credentials of the Egyptian ambassador in Israel and of the Israeli ambassador in Egypt that took place today completed the process of the so-called "normalization" of relations between Egypt and Israel.

The ceremony in Cairo was a pompous one. The Israeli side decided to avoid ostentatiousness which has not lessened the openly defiant nature of the ceremony which is insulting to the Moslem world for this ceremony was held in Jerusalem where the "residence" of the head of the Israeli state has been moved.

The choice of Jerusalem as the site for the presentation of credentials of the Egyptian ambassador is a logical consequence of the traitorous separate deal of the As-Sadat regime with Israel, of Israel's persistent claims to Jerusalem it has seized, the Moslems' second holy city after Mecca, the city that has been illegally proclaimed the capital of the Zionist state. The annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem is a glaring violation by Israel of the United Nations resolutions, a brazen defiance to the Arab and world public made with the blessing of the USA.

In view of this, it is understandable why the stormy indignation rose in the Moslem countries, including Egypt. Prominent political and public figures of the Arab Republic of Egypt condemned resolutely this "normalization" in the declaration of the Egyptian people they have published. A general strike started today in the occupied Arab lands in the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza sector in protest against the Camp David collusion and "normalization" of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Protest demonstrations are also held in other Arab countries.

GOLUBEV DISCUSSES GROWTH OF ANTI-AMERICANISM IN MUSLIM MIDEAST

LD270939 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Article by V. Golubev under the rubric "Fact and Fiction": "In the Hope of Feathering Their Nests"]

[Text] A wave of anti-Americanism is now sweeping the entire Muslim East.

In their attempts to explain this process the U.S. ruling circles and their propaganda apparatus, which is operating at full throttle, are trying to lead world public opinion up the blind alley of diverse fabrications. We have "the machinations of Khomeyni," the "explosion of Muslim ultraconservatism" and the peoples' "age-old negative" attitude toward the American way of life and Western way of life in general.

But what are the real reasons for the violent revolt of minds and hearts against America?

Let us look back once again at what caused the people to launch the revolutionary struggle in Iran. A telegram from Iranian Foreign Minister S. Gotbzadeh to the president of the International Court in The Hague talks of 25 years of interference by the U.S. administration in the country's internal affairs and the blatant exploitation of its resources.

U.S. monopolies did a great deal to insure that the impressive profits from Iranian "black gold" ended up as real yellow gold in their safes. Some years ago the American economist Victor Perlo did some curious addition: The Iranian workers got just one cent out of each dollar of Near East oil profits.

The American oil giants Exxon, Mobil Oil, Texaco and Gulf Oil, in conjunction with British Petroleum, did almost all the oil extraction in the country prior to the Iranian revolution. In 1977 the Iranian National Oil Company extracted only 700,000 barrels per day whereas the international oil consortium, comprising seven predatory "sister" monopolies--chiefly American and British--extracted 5.7 million barrels. This monstrous draining of oil from the country was accompanied by a continuous fall in the living standard of ordinary Iranians. Only the shah's very large family, his high-ranking entourage and speculators became rich.

Moreover, American imperialism imposed an arms race on Iran to transform the country into a military bridgehead against the Soviet Union, into U.S. imperialism's Near East gendarme. The people's needs and the national economy's vital requirements were simply ignored.

The picture was similar in Saudi Arabia. There the members of the international oil cartel, primarily the United States, were appropriating, as wholesale buyers, the difference between the comparatively low purchase prices and the high market prices. Saudi Arabian oil minister A.Z. Yamani reported that the ARAMCO group of American companies was buying oil for \$18 per barrel and selling it at \$23.5.

The redistribution of income from oil resources in the Americans' favor is also implemented through the cunning "petrodollars" system. Some of developing countries are still unable to assimilate so-called "surpluses" from the sale of oil. These return, in particular, to American banks in the form of deposits or investments in securities. A new kind of business appeared: extorting revenue from the oil-producing states and using these funds as "donor's blood" to cure the ills of the capitalist economy.

In connection with the "surpluses" anomaly, Nicola Sarkis, director of the Arab Center of Oil Research, wrote that it "leads to the freezing of capital which the Arab countries need for socioeconomic development."

Moreover, the United States is the developing countries' main food supplier and it uses this circumstance to blackmail them. Member of the House of Representatives James Weaver stated that "food has become a more powerful weapon than missiles with nuclear warheads."

In fact, as UPI notes, the freezing of Iranian investments in American banks has already "practically deprived Iran of the opportunity to import food." France's LES ECHOS strikingly described American operations to blockade Iranian food supplies. "The machinery of economic war against Iran has been set in motion." Such cynical actions only intensify anti-American feelings--as does the behavior of Americans abroad.

The author of these lines say how ordinary people in a Middle Eastern country grew indignant when the wife of an American serviceman passed them. She passed slowly and superciliously in a horse-drawn cab (this was regarded as particularly chic) laden with packages, boxes, cans and jars....

Contempt for others around them, scorn for sacred objects, rowdy behavior and the crimes committed by Americans in countries in this area intensify the anti-Americanism. Therefore, it was no accident that the events at the mosque in Mecca rocked the entire Muslim world and detonated an explosion of anti-Americanism. However hard Washington tries to blame Khomeyni, who allegedly "suggested" the idea of U.S. participation in an attack on the mosque, Muslims' anti-American feelings do not subside.

These feelings are exacerbated by the White House's adventurist attempts to dictate its will again, the movement of its aircraft carrier armadas to the Iranian coast and constant threats to attack, bomb and put the oilfields out of action. But U.S. hegemonism and its desire to play the dominant role are misfiring at the moment. Iraqi Minister of Oil 'Abd al-Karim stressed that "any aggression against any Arab or other oil-producing country will set fire to all the oil in the region and the aggressors will be consumed."

Yes, the peoples of the Near and Middle East have run out of patience. Democratic Senator G. Hart said in this connection that "fear of the United States has dwindled" abroad. In the last 30 years the United States has threatened to use or has used force 215 times in various conflicts. Cuba, Vietnam and Iran did not fear these threats; they delivered a rebuff and set an example to others peoples. "The events in Iran demonstrated the end of the myth of the hegemony of the United States which can allegedly do anything it wants, when it wants and wherever it wants in the world. With each passing day the popular waves of hostility toward U.S. policy rise higher even in countries which were regarded, until recently, as pro-American," Syrian Radio said recently.

The Muslim East has come to know the true meaning of U.S. "friendship" with the oil-producing states which is based, as the Lebanese paper ASH-SHA'B rightly said, primarily on the American monopolies' oil interests. Thus, despite Washington propaganda's attempts to confuse matters, the countries of the region are correctly pointing to the main reasons for the growth of anti-Americanism: the long years of the U.S. monopolies' predatory policy and the extreme adventurism of the neocolonialist, imperialist policy of strength.

BAHRAIN LIBERATION FRONT REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON IRAN

LD230036 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Some time ago our Arab friend Ali Sulayman participated in a meeting held at Friendship House in Moscow marking the 25th anniversary of the Bahrain National Liberation Front. He asked us to allow him to share with us his impressions of the meeting: About the triumph of the Iranian people he said that this was a victory for all struggling peoples, especially the gulf peoples which have suffered greatly as a result of the shah's cooperation with agent regimes and his oppressive role in the region. He also spoke about the intrigues of the imperialists and the reactionaries against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDY] with the aim of obstructing its revolutionary march. He praised the establishment of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the international close and programed alliance with the USSR and socialist countries. The front's representative said that the United States was working on escalating its military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the gulf with the aim of using those forces in addition to the quick reaction corps based on the United States, and also the establishment of military bases in Somalia, Oman and Kenya in addition to the bases in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. This could not be understood as directed at the strangling of Iran alone but would also be used to strengthen the United States hold on oil sources in the gulf, deal a blow to the growing struggle of peoples and increase tension in this region within the context of a plan directed against international socialism and national liberation movements. This plan has as its basis the futile Carter policy which aims at controlling the world. In his speech the front's representative condemned the myths of the communist danger and the Soviet danger. He said that the peoples of our region could only smell, from the myth of the Soviet and communist danger being claimed repeatedly now by imperialist and reactionary information media, the suffocating smell of American powder [word indistinct] warships and destructive military equipment. They also understand from this an excuse to revive the proposed gulf security plan and other notorious alliances. On the contrary, our peoples regard the Soviet Union as its loyal friend whose policy toward the gulf is not motivated by the smell of oil as is the case with the imperialists; it is guided by Leninist principles and is eager to promote the security and progress of the peoples of this region.

Our peoples know the Soviet Union from experience, not only as a caller for the consolidation of peace and security in the world--including our region which is full of dangers--but also as a strong protector of the vital interests of peoples. He ended his remarks by saying: Our party, loyal to the principles of the international proletariat, has supported from the start the honorable international stands of the Soviet Union and adheres to the general line of the communist movement approved at its meetings and conferences. Our party stood against all distortions of the principles of Leninist-Marxist and harming the unity of the international communist movement. Our people stand against the treacherous policy of the defeatist gang in Beijing which has finally announced its shameful alliance with world imperialism, the United States in particular, in confrontation of the Soviet Union and the international revolutionary movement.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES CHARGED AS CIA ACCOMPLICES

LD222204 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 22, TASS--A spokesman for the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia said here today that nine employees, who held high posts in various government institutions, will soon face trial in military court on a charge of subversive activity, espionage and embezzlement of state funds.

The statement indicates that two former members of the Provisional Military Administrative Council had been caught in the act of organizing a plot in cooperation with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. They have also been exposed of passing over state secrets, setting up counter-revolutionary splitter cells in Addis Ababa and recruiting agents for the CIA.

ANGOLAN MINISTER COMMENTS ON OAU DISCUSSION OF RHODESIA

LD261027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Decisive Condemnation"]

[Text] Addis Ababa--The OAU Council of Ministers session which has ended in the Ethiopian capital has made a new contribution to activating the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, Angolan foreign minister and head of the Angolan delegation at the session, declared in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The session participants decisively condemned the maneuvers of the British Government, which is violating the London agreement on a Rhodesian settlement in the hope of bringing an obedient puppet government to power in that country, and came out unanimously in support of the Patriotic Front--the sole legitimate representative of the Zimbabwe people--the minister emphasized. Independent Africa demanded that Britain insure the conditions necessary for the holding of rally-free elections in Rhodesia, and this stance attests to the OAU's determination to strive for a truly just settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

Paulo Teixeira Jorge pointed to the need to activate political, diplomatic and moral support for the Patriotic Front on the eve of the coming elections. He evaluated highly the role of the socialist states, which consistently side with the world's national liberation movements.

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POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

R 1

COMMENTATORS SAY SAKHAROV 'ABUSED' SOVIET PEOPLE'S TOLERANCE

LD251709 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[A. Yefremov, A. Petrov article in response to readers' letter: "The Caesar That Never Was"--first five paragraphs are readers' letter; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Dear editorial board:

Not so long ago the Soviet press reported that Academician Sakharov has been stripped of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and government awards and prizewinner's titles, and also that he has been banished from the city of Moscow. As the newspaper IZVESTIYA wrote in this connection, an "exceptional, but just measure" has been adopted. Moreover, a long-awaited measure, since for many years Sakharov's anti-Soviet statements and inflammatory tricks have been arousing the legitimate indignation of all Soviet people.

We regard the decision which has been taken as a further firm and resolute confirmation of the fact that our state will never permit any renegade, irrespective of his former services, to slander our beloved motherland with impunity, break our state's laws, drag the lofty title of citizen of the land of the soviets in the mud and thereby offend all who proudly bear that title.

Dear editorial board: We students at Moscow's Bauman higher technical school ask you to show once again how the West is lying in defending a slanderer and renegade.

[Signel] A. Belozеров, Yu. Dolinskiy, M. Dudnikov, A. Zaytsev, P. Nosatenko, O. Rusakov and A. Federov, students in the design and mechanics faculty.

IN RECENT YEARS, UNFORTUNATELY, I HAVE NOT BEEN SATISFIED WITH MY PRODUCTIVITY IN THE SPHERE OF SCIENTIFIC WORK.... I AM VERY OLD FOR A THEORETICAL PHYSICIST. 1974.

I AM COMPLETELY AWARE OF MY INCOMPETENCE IN COMPLEX QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC LIFE. 1975.

I HAVE NOT BEEN TO THE MOVIES FOR A LONG TIME. I READ VERY LITTLE. I HAVE NEITHER THE TIME NOR THE STRENGTH FOR IT. OCCASIONALLY AT BEDTIME I READ DETECTIVE NOVELS IN ENGLISH. 1977.

I HAVE THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY IN BEARING THE BURDEN OF WORLDWIDE FAME. 1977.

That is the epigraph, or rather epitaph, pronounced in recent years by Sakharov on Academician A.D. Sakharov. Everything is in the past. Real life has receded, with all its real concerns and achievements. And the "burden of worldwide fame"--fame in the West for what he has done since breaking away from the path of a scientist--lies on him like a tombstone.

Unfortunately the end follows logically. The path which led to social and intellectual collapse began in the notorious ivory tower, the tower in which he locked himself away from his country's great life. The childhood and youth of Sakharov--the fortunate son of a respected professor of mathematics--were spent in the twenties and thirties. Of course, you do not choose your parents, but families choose their own path--in those stormy decades the professor's family kept to themselves. The teenage Sakharov inherited from the old world a German governess and regret for the passing of the easy circumstances of bourgeois existence.

It seemed to him that his chosen profession--physicist and mathematician--would protect him reliably from harsh reality. At first this plan seemed to be justified, and the storms of the Great Patriotic War bypassed Sakharov, who was 20 in 1941, although countless numbers of his contemporaries lost their lives that year. In any case, he made a personal contribution during those years--he completed his education at Moscow State University and embarked on scientific work.

The work went on successfully in a collective of talented Soviet physicists, among whom Sakharov held a place of some importance. Together with his colleagues, he received high government awards and his achievements were generously recognized. Many years later, the legend of Sakharov the superscientist was created in the West. The legend caused considerable surprise among those who had worked with him. For reasons which we will discuss later, he had to reckon with the opinion, and that is why he forced himself to say: "The Western press often calls me the 'father of the hydrogen bomb.' This description is a highly inaccurate reflection of the true (and complex) facts of collective invention, but I will not speak of that in detail."

The tremendous power of thermonuclear weapons is well known, and it struck Sakharov profoundly, creating a distinct syndrome in him (an obsession). Sakharov's syndrome bears some resemblance to "Engineer Garin's syndrome" (we recall A.N. Tolstoy's novel "Engineer Garin's Hyperboloid"). He was somehow unable to draw the line between his participation in the invention and the desire for sole possession of the nuclear bomb. This was probably the initial cause of the process which destroyed the theoretical physicist and created the Sakharov we now know. However, let us use his own words: "Means of total destruction, capable of potentially destroying human civilization, had been created. But I observed that the control levers were in the hands of others." Sakharov himself apparently believed that as a reward for developing nuclear weapons the state should present him with those "control levers." For what purpose? He told us that in a pamphlet in 1968.

This pamphlet, with the seemingly innocuous title "Reflections on Progress, Peaceful Coexistence and Intellectual Freedom," was far from a modest undertaking. It was a claim for leadership, the manifesto of belligerent "technocracy." Sakharov proposed that all power over mankind be handed over to the technocracy, promising to create a "world government" by the year 2000. It is not very difficult to draw the conclusion that the author of this brilliant idea reserved a fitting place for himself, perhaps even that of Caesar of the universe. Casting his scientific studies aside completely, for the next 5 years Sakharov devoted all his time to the attempt to throw together a powerful coalition in his support. First he supposed that colleagues, following his example, would leave science and line up behind him. Hence the restraint noted above in assessing his own contribution to basic research while entertaining unlimited claims to power. For tactical reasons alone, the fisher of men had to be modest....

Embarrassment ensued. The scientists--and he thoroughly annoyed some of them during those 5 years--expressed no desire to leave their laboratories. They were amazed at the academician's call and were not tempted by the prospects he opened up: If the "world government" is created, Sakharov insisted, "successes in the biological sciences (in this and later periods) will provide the opportunity to effectively control and direct all life processes at the biochemical, cellular, organic, ecological and social levels, from the birth rate and ageing to psychological processes and heredity inclusive.... Such a revolution is only possible and safe under a very 'intelligent'--in a broad sense--world government." [paragraph continues]

The idea smacked a little of authoritarianism and fascism: a gloomy world of robot people with Sakharovs at their head. The "technocratic" ravings were seen as what they were -- madness--and Sakharov gained a firm reputation as a crank. That would have been the end of it, had some people in the West not declared themselves Sakharov's "friends."

Although during those 5 years Sakharov emphatically sought supporters only within the USSR, his efforts were assessed by those with whom at that time he did not associate directly--extreme anticommunists and the Western special services. Their attention was attracted by the fact that an ambitious organizer of human affairs was calling for socialism to be swallowed up by capitalism, and that he spoke very favorably of capitalism. For this reason Sakharov was worthy of all kinds of encouragement and support from the viewpoint of the class interests of Western ruling circles.

Sakharov's manifesto, which he disseminated secretly in the USSR, was published widely in the West almost immediately. Soon H. Kissinger, who had then been elevated to the post of Presidential adviser on national security and hence chief of the CIA and company, declared: "The Sakharov document is one of the most important documents on communist affairs in recent years." The fact is, the manifesto described already contained, in embryo, all the demagogic methods and slanderous inventions which would later form the basis of the provocative "human rights" campaign.

TAKE THE HIGHLY AUTHORITATIVE "HANDBOOK OF WORLD HISTORY, CONCEPTS AND PROBLEMS," EDITED BY PROF J. DUNNER, PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK IN 1967. SOME 100 LEADING AMERICAN HISTORIANS AND POLITICAL SCIENTISTS TOOK PART IN COMPILING IT. THIS IS WHAT THEY CONSIDERED NECESSARY TO SAY IN THE ARTICLE ON "HUMAN RIGHTS" IN THIS PUBLICATION: "A TERM OF RECENT ORIGIN....IN VIEW OF ITS DIFFUSE NATURE THE TERM 'HUMAN RIGHTS' HAS NEGLIGIBLE MEANING."

LET US OPEN ANOTHER AMERICAN DICTIONARY, THE "NEW LANGUAGE OF POLITICS." EVEN IN THE 1972 EDITION THE TERM "HUMAN RIGHTS" IS NOT GIVEN SEPARATELY, BUT IS EXPLAINED IN THE ARTICLE ON "CIVIL RIGHTS": "THE DERIVATIVE TERM 'HUMAN RIGHTS' IS ALSO USED, OFTEN BY THOSE WHO WISH TO EXPRESS DEVOUT CONCERN FOR INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, BUT WITHOUT PASSING FOR SUPPORTERS OF NEGROES." AND THAT IS ALL: WASHINGTON STARTED TO HARP ON ABOUT "HUMAN RIGHTS" WHEN IT NEEDED A PRETEXT FOR INTERFERENCE IN THE USSR'S AFFAIRS WITH A VIEW TO UNDERMINING THE SOVIET SOCIAL AND STATE SYSTEM. SAKHAROV WAS INVOLVED AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS PROCESS.

This was the second move by Sakharov--the political adventurer and anti-Sovietist. After the failure of the attempt to form a movement in favor of granting power to the "technocrats," Sakharov decided to found a broad organization around the "defenders of rights." The West's function, according to his plan, amounted to insuring immunity within the USSR for people engaged in subversive work. Of course, the movement is headed by Sakharov, who leads not only the "fighters for rights," but also Washington. Thus the route is different, but the end is the same--to become Caesar.

One can imagine that the headquarters of Western special services had a good laugh at the Academician's pretensions and did not take them seriously. But the methods he proposed began to be used for practical subversive work against the Soviet Union. As a result Sakharov was no more than a pawn in the hands of the Soviet Union's fiercest enemies. From summer 1973 Sakharov entered into criminal contacts with foreigners in Moscow--he gave anti-Soviet interviews right and left, delivered various "protests" and haunted the entrances of Western embassies. [paragraph continues]

As soon as he put himself at the West's mercy, Western special services hurried to extract from him things having nothing to do with "human rights"--information constituting state secrets. Foreign intelligence agents, acting like Krylov's fox in his dealings with the crow perched in the fir tree, lavishly flattered Sakharov, who opened his mouth wide. The results: In August 1973 Sakharov was called to the USSR Prosecutor's Office and warned that he was being used not only by forces hostile to our country, but also by foreign intelligence services.

After visiting the prosecutor's office he moved with greater circumspection, but by no means diminished his ardor in knocking together an anti-Soviet movement. For that he needed money, so he asked foreigners for it. Sakharov himself could not complain of any lack of means--he received from the state all that is laid down for a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. But he needed hard currency too. This was granted to Sakharov in 1975 under a "respectable" pretext--the Nobel Prize. But the requests for handouts continued. In spring 1977 Sakharov was visited by a certain American woman called Murphy, who "revealed" that he was allegedly living in "terrible poverty." The "compassionate" lady made an appeal through the provincial American newspaper THE MAIN LINE TIMES for the "fighters for rights" to be helped. How? "Americans going to Russia," she instructed, "must take with them things that can be sold--jeans, tights, ballpoint pens--which the dissidents can then sell." Sakharov rewarded his visitor "fittingly" for these goods. When she was returning to the United States she had his anti-Soviet libels concealed in her clothing.

The district council in Delaware, where the adventurer lives, praised her, so to speak, in her own back yard, adopting a resolution approving the "act of extraordinary courage with which she brought Andrey Sakharov's letter out of the Soviet Union." However, that resolution testifies to the high morality of Soviet customs men, who proceed on the presumption of the decency of people coming to the USSR and do not rummage around in ladies' underwear.

Those who think like Sakharov and carry out subversive work with him against our country do not live on income from speculating in "jeans, tights and ballpoint pens." Far larger sums are involved from the Western special services, and some of this money is distributed by Sakharov personally. In an interview for the French newspaper FRANCE-SOIR on 23 February 1977 he complained of his difficult material situation, since he "constantly has to help our friends, acquaintances and strangers."

The circle of acquaintances feeding off the distributor Sakharov is considerable, and among them are a good many people with shady past or present lives. He is like a magnet attracting criminal and antisocial elements. He literally chose the role of their "benefactor" as his new profession. There is more. He importunately invites leaders of Western states to join in his efforts in this field. He is in constant correspondence with presidents and prime ministers of these matters. As a rule the correspondence is one-sided, but sometimes there are replies. Thus, for instance, the conviction of the recidivist Ruban for the embezzlement of state property by Chernigovskaya Oblast court served as a pretext for an exchange of messages between Sakharov and U.S. President J. Carter. Ruban stole materials, made souvenirs and sold them. "The real reason (for the conviction)," the provocateur Sakharov explained to Carter, "is that he made a gift for the American people for the U.S. Bicentennial: a dust jacket for a book, depicting the Statue of Liberty." Of course that is not why Ruban was called to account. [paragraph continues]

Yes, there was a "souvenir" like that, but there were also hundreds of others, including far less respectable pictures made from stolen materials and sold illicitly. And who would think it! The U.S. President officially assured Sakharov: "You can rest assured that the American people and our government will firmly fulfill their duty of promoting respect for human rights not only in our country, but throughout the world." In other words, thieves and speculators, you can pin your hopes boldly on the Carter-Sakharov duo.

But the "protection," with the West's assistance, of his riffraff, who are constantly at odds with the law, or more precisely with those articles of the criminal code which deal with embezzlement and robbery, is only one of the academician's concerns. In all probability he realized early on that you cannot win much with an "army" like that. The role of criminals' champion was a pleasant one for Sakharov, but not his main role. The main role is that of a provocateur and traitor. He tirelessly calls on the capitalist world to attack the Soviet Union. As befits a theorist, he outlined an "optimum" version of Western relations with the USSR based on the calculation that the United States "will have forces two to three times superior to Soviet forces." In the pamphlet "My Country and the World," in 1975, Sakharov set out in detail the strategy which the West should follow to achieve that situation. Thus:

"ONLY THE STRONGEST PRESSURE, TO WHICH THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES ARE SO VULNERABLE, HAS A CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS UNITY AMONG THE WESTERN POWERS AND A UNITED STRATEGY IN THEIR APPROACH TO EVER BROADENING PROBLEMS IN RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES."

"UNITY REQUIRES A LEADER. THE UNITED STATES IS SUCH A LEADER BOTH BY RIGHT AND BY VIRTUE OF ITS GREAT RESPONSIBILITY."

"I AM AFRAID THAT AT PRESENT WESTERN COUNTRIES ARE NOT EXERTING SUFFICIENT PRESSURE ON THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES."

What forms must this "pressure" take? In a conversation with Senator Buckley late in 1974 (a conversation which inspired Sakharov to write the pamphlet mentioned) he insisted to the visiting ultrareactionary: "Western countries must be prepared to make certain sacrifices to achieve the tasks which history has set them, above all global defiance of socialism. Pressure the USSR by applying restrictions to it in terms of food imports, pressure it in pricing policy.... Every possible lever must be used--secret and open diplomacy, the press, demonstrations and other effective means; the temporary refusal to cooperate in a particular sphere and legal restrictions on trade and contacts."

This formula, voiced in the talks with Buckley, is repeated like an invocation, and almost word for word. In the book "Concerns and Hopes," published in the United States in 1978, he appeals: "Every possible means of pressure must be used--secret and open diplomacy, the press, demonstrations and other methods aimed at undermining prestige, boycotts, the refusal to cooperate in a particular sphere and legal restrictions on trade and contacts."

Why must this be done? In the pamphlet "My Country and the World" the great "strategist" explains what the West will gain:

"I believe that the socialist countries' aims (in particular the postwar fixing of borders) do not fully accord with the interests of Europe's future." Thus he shrugs off what was paid for with the blood of Soviet servicemen and enshrined in postwar interstate treaties--Sakharov demands the revision of the present borders in Europe! What Hitler's Germany and its satellites could not achieve, the West will now attain, according to Sakharov, by means of the notorious "pressure"!

As for the Soviet Union, the reforms which Sakharov the Caesar intends to make on gaining power mean, in essence, the establishment of a capitalist system:

"THE PARTIAL DENATIONALIZATION OF ALL TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL AND PUBLIC ACTIVITY, PERHAPS EXCEPTING HEAVY INDUSTRY AND THE MAIN FORMS OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.... PARTIAL DECOLLECTIVIZATION... RESTRICTIONS ON THE FOREIGN TRADE MONOPOLY...." HOW ABOUT THAT!

Sakharov demands the complete renunciation of all that Great October gave our country and wants the West's efforts to turn back the clock of history to before 1917. He supposes it to be still possible to attain what international imperialism was unable to achieve in the years of the civil war and armed intervention against the young Soviet republic. He is encroaching on what we were defending in the greatest of wars against brutal fascism. He blatantly and cynically declares himself a class ally of those who killed Soviet people. Yes, an ally of murderers. It is no accident that he begged the American authorities not to send back to the USSR the criminal Brazinkas family, who killed a stewardess on a Soviet plane. Not for nothing did he defend the villain Zatikyan and his accomplices, who planted a bomb in the Moscow metro, causing an explosion in which women and children were killed. His "humanism" is not simply false. He is pathologically inhumane. "The destiny of the unhappy Hess," Sakharov appeals, "cannot fail to shock us. I write of Hess knowing about his participation in the creation of the criminal Nazi system."

Sakharov welcomed reaction wherever it raised its head in the world, admiring, for instance, the bloody coming to power of the Pinochet clique in Chile. And at the same time he made no secret of his anger at the victories of forces of democracy and peace. As soon as the people of Vietnam won the prolonged, terrible war against American imperialism, in fall 1975 Sakharov fell on Washington with bitter reproaches. He writes: "I believe this tragic development of events (that is, the Vietnamese people's victory--author's note) could have been avoided if the United States had acted more decisively in the military and particularly the political sphere. Political pressure on the USSR for it to stop weapons deliveries to North Vietnam, the rapid sending in of large expeditionary forces, including UN forces, more effective economic aid, the involvement of other countries in Asia and Europe--all this could have affected the course of events." It was not enough for him that the United States sent in troops totaling some 600,000 men against the Vietnamese people, killed many hundreds of thousands of civilians and ravaged a beautiful country! With what hatred for socialism Sakharov is imbued, if he can write these cannibalistic lines without trembling.

With all his subversive actions the spiritual renegade and provocateur Sakharov has long since put himself in the position of a traitor to his people and state.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

WHAT SAKHAROV HAS DONE AGAINST HIS MOTHERLAND, ABUSING THE SOVIET PEOPLE'S PATIENCE, IS A SERIOUS CRIME ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF ANY COUNTRY TODAY. TAKE, FOR INSTANCE, THE U.S. CRIMINAL CODE, ARTICLE 2385 OF SECTION 18 OF THAT CODE DECLARES: "DELIBERATE OR CONSCIOUS APPEALS, ENCOURAGEMENT, ADVICE OR PREACHING OF THE NEED, DUTY, DESIRABILITY OR EXPEDIENCY OF OVERTHROWING OR DESTROYING THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OR THE GOVERNMENT OF ANY STATE...OR...WITH THE INTENTION OF ACHIEVING THE OVERTHROW OR DESTRUCTION OF ANY SUCH GOVERNMENT, THE PRINTING, PUBLICATION, EDITING, DISSEMINATION OR PRESENTATION FOR PUBLIC VIEW OF ANY PRINTED MATERIAL CALLING FOR, ADVISING OR PREACHING THE NEED, DUTY, DESIRABILITY OR EXPEDIENCY OF OVERTHROWING OR DESTROYING ANY GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES BY FORCE OR OUTRAGES OR ATTEMPTS TO DO SO...ARE PUNISHABLE BY A FINE OF \$20,000 OR 20 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH." THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT HAD SAKHAROV BEEN A U.S. CITIZEN AND HAD HE ENGAGED IN SUCH ACTIVITY, HE WOULD INEVITABLY HAVE BEEN BEHIND BARS.

Sakharov aspired to become Caesar, but embarked on a path of crime.

The administrative measures adopted with respect to Sakharov are aimed at nipping his subversive activity in the bud. These measures are fully approved by the Soviet Public. They could without doubt prove useful to Sakharov himself too, if he finds it possible to assess his fall critically.

Western propaganda is trying to construct some kind of "Sakharov problem." But there is simply no such problem. In any case, not for the Soviet people. The concerns of those who guided Sakharov from abroad are concerns of an unscrupulous nature.

ARREST OF USSR DISSIDENT VLADIMIR BURTSEV REPORTED

LD220911 Paris LE MATIN in French 14 Feb 80 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Dissident Arrested"]

[Text] It has been learned from a dissident source that the Soviet Orthodox dissident, Vladimir Burtsev, was arrested in Moscow on 8 January. Arrested during a police search of his home, Vladimir Burtsev, a church warden, is one of the founders of Aleksandr Ogorodnikov's "Orthodox Seminary." Several of the seminary's leading figures, Aleksandr Ogorodnikov, Lev Regelson and Vladimir Poresh, are awaiting sentence in prison. Mrs Tatyana Shipkova, a seminary member, was recently sentenced in Moscow to 3 years in a labor camp for "assaulting a policeman."

NIKITA RYZHOV APPOINTED DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD251736 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

["Appointment of Nikita Ryzhov as USSR deputy foreign minister--TASS headline"]

[Text] Moscow, 25 February, TASS--The USSR Council of Ministers has appointed Nikita Ryzhov as USSR deputy foreign minister. He was born in 1907. In 1940 he graduated from an industrial academy. From 1955 to 1957 he was USSR minister of the textile industry and light industry. He has been engaged in diplomatic work since 1957. From 1957 to 1966 he was USSR ambassador to Turkey. From 1966 until his appointment as USSR deputy foreign minister he was Soviet ambassador to Italy.

BREZHNEV ELECTION SPEECH CITES PROSPERITY AS 'CENTRAL AIM'

LD261409 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 26, TASS--TASS commentator Boris Prokhorov writes:

The raising of the living standards of the Soviet people "was and remains the central aim of our entire economic activity," general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev said in his address to the voters on February 22 in Moscow.

Even a cursory glance at Soviet statistical reports, figures in the plans and accounts for their implementation is enough to get convinced of this. Here are only the most general data.

During the present five-year plan period (1976-1980), a total of 1,600,000 million roubles will be spent from the Soviet state budget for the granting of various requirements of the people, for the construction of housing, for the development and perfection of the health services, education, culture and daily amenities for the population (100 U.S. dollars amount to approximately 64 roubles). The same amount of funds was spent for the same needs over a whole decade, from 1961 to 1970.

The per capita real incomes increased by 50 per cent in the past ten years (1971-1980).

The wages remains the foundation of material prosperity of the Soviet people. The average wages of factory and office workers in the USSR rose since 1965 by 80 per cent with the prices of the main food products and consumer goods, payments for communal services and transport fares remaining unchanged.

The payments and benefits from the public consumption funds are forming an ever greater share in the budget of Soviet families, however, during the current five-year period, the Soviet people will receive altogether about 520 thousand million roubles from the public consumption fund. These vast means from the USSR state budget will be used to ensure for the population free tuition of all types, free medical services, free vouchers for staying in sanatoria and rest homes or vouchers at a discount, pensions, scholarships and allowances to large families, the payment for annual leaves, the upkeep of children in pre-school institutions and many other things.

In his address to the voters, Leonid Brezhnev mentioned particularly the housing construction in the USSR. He pointed out that the housing conditions of more than 40 per cent of the country's population were improved in the past decade.

According to statistical data, new houses with a total floor space of 423 million square metres were commissioned in the Soviet Union within the four years of the current five-year plan period. It should be noted that housing is built in the Soviet Union at the expense of the state budget, and flats are provided for population free of charge. The lowest rent in the world is taken for the use of flats. It remains unchanged for over 50 years and does not surpass now three per cent of the income of an average working family.

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USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
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BREZHNEV GREETES FRONT-RANKING FORESTRY TEAMS

LD261239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[L.I. Brezhnev's message "To the Collectives of the Leading Timber Procurement Teams Headed by Comrades P.V. Popov, F.T. Takhaviyev, V.A. Tkachev, N.S. Astashkin, D.A. Yermolayev and R.G. Yatskov"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

It was with great satisfaction that I familiarized myself with your report on the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan and your attainment of the highest labor productivity in timber procurements. I warmly and cordially congratulate you on this splendid labor victory.

Your achievements are the result of the good organization of labor, creative search and the constant perfection of craftsmanship by every worker, the implementation of front-ranking methods of work and the efficient use of equipment. They are a striking example and an affirmation of the presence of great reserves and capacities for improvement in the work of forestry workers.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that your experience will be reflected extensively in other collectives and will be an aid to the successful fulfillment of the plans to procure and supply forestry products to the national economy.

I wish you, dear comrades, good health and future successes to the fulfillment of enhanced socialist obligations in the final year of the 5-year period and for a merited welcome to the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

ROMANOV READS BREZHNEV TELEGRAM TO LENINGRAD BUILDERS

LD201844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Feb 80 LD

[Text] As we have already reported, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev congratulated those involved in construction of the Lenin atomic power station in Leningrad on completion of the building and commissioning of the third power unit. In the town of Sosnovyy Bor on the coast of the Gulf of Finland a meeting of builders and operatives was held today.

Comrade Brezhnev's telegram was read out, to thunderous applause, by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom.

Those who spoke at the meeting expressed deep gratitude for the lofty assessment of the station collective's labor and gave assurances of their readiness to master planned capacity of the third power unit ahead of schedule. Competition is being waged at the station site in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Lenin, for reducing job time and for high quality of work.

With enormous enthusiasm those participating in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

ROMANOV TOURS INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC SITES

LD220905 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Text] LENTASS--On 5 February G.V. Romanov, candidate deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, visited the Science-and-Production Association for Energy Equipment Research and Planning (I.I. Polzunov Central Boiler and Turbine Research, Planning and Design Institute), the S.M. Kirov thread spinning combine and new construction sites in the rayon and talked with workers and specialists. During the meetings and talks they discussed questions relating to the implementation of plans for the economic and social development of labor collectives and the fulfillment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the directions of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

TRANSFORMER FOR KOLYMA GES--The diesel-electric ferry Sakhalin-6 has delivered a large transformer for the Kolyma GES to Magadan from Vanino Port. In Magadan the transformer will be removed from its special railway flatbed and loaded on to a trailer for haulage by road to the Kolyma GES site. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 26 Jan 80 OW]

NAKHODKA-MAGADAN FUEL SUPPLY--The Primorskoye Maritime Steamship Line has used the experience of passenger motorship operation in scheduling tanker movements on the Nakhodka-Magadan line. Previously the line was served by tankers of various capacities and speeds, causing constant reorganization of loading and offloading technologies and haphazard work schedules. Now tankers of one type have been assigned to the line, permitting formulation of a precise operating schedule with minimum idling times. Scheduled operations are also planned on routes linking the mainland with Kamchatka, Sakhalin and other areas of the Far East. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 4 Feb 80 OW]

TYNDA-KHABAROVSK FLIGHTS--Khabarovsk airport is presently linked with direct air routes to 60 cities of the Soviet Union and 2 foreign cities. A new service linking the center of the Baykal-Amur railway, Tynda, with Khabarovsk via Zeya and Chegdomyn was inaugurated on New Year's Eve. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-26 FEBRUARY

LD270620 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 23-26 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

23 February

In Kazakhstan 2,000 farms out of 2,500 have reported completion of cleaning of seeds. They have also overhauled the greater part of the tractor complement. This spring farmers in the republic have decided to sow to spring crops a total of 30 million hectares (0700 GMT).

25 February

In Kazakhstan ploughing has started; so has the sorting out of seeds. Last year 20.5 million tons of grain were delivered. (0100 GMT).

The snow has left the fields, and fine days making it possible to start the fieldwork have set in in Adygey. In two rayons, sowing of early spring oats and peas started today. The indications are that the autonomous oblast has a real chance of fulfilling the wintercrop plan of averaging at least 39 quintals per hectare. Top-dressing is being applied on all farms in the oblast. (1330 GMT).

26 February

Soil-dressing is in progress in the Ukraine. Snow retention work has been carried out on 1.5 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. Sowing machinery overhaul has been completed in Bryanskaya Oblast. (0200 GMT).

Machine operators of the southern regions of the Kuban are preparing for sowing early cultures, such as rape and peas. Stavropol workers are using warm weather for the mineral fertilization of fields. (0500 GMT).

RASHIDOV ATTENDS TASHKENT STOCKRAISERS MEETING

LD222300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A mass meeting devoted to the message of greetings sent by Comrade Brezhnev to livestock breeders of Tashkentetskaya Oblast took place in the capital of Uzbekistan. The participants of the meeting declared their resolve to continue scoring successes in the development of animal husbandry. The meeting was attended by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

GRODNENSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES SPRING SOWING

LD210811 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 13 February 1980 carries on page 3 a 400-word BELTA report entitled "More Produce From Farmsteads" on a Grodnenskiy Obkom plenum held on 12 February. The plenum discussed "questions of stepping up work in developing stock-raising, preparing for the spring sowing and increasing grain and fodder production in the current year." The report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary L.G. Kletskov.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 62D ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY, NAVY

Ustinov Order of Day

LD261601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 80 p 2 LD

[Text of "USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 20"]

[Text] Moscow, 23 February 1980--Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people and the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces celebrate the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and the Soviet Navy.

This holiday is being celebrated in an atmosphere of high political and labor activity by the Soviet people, generated by the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions, the preparations for the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth and by the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The Soviet people warmly approve the party's domestic and foreign policy and the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. In the runup to the elections to the soviets, the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, like all Soviet people, are demonstrating with renewed force the indestructible unity of party and people and the strength of the bloc of communists and non-party people.

Widespread socialist competition to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, to raise work efficiency and quality and to successfully complete the 10th 5-Year Plan is now underway. The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia are fully determined to implement the party's majestic plans to further boost the economy, to develop science and culture and to increase the working people's prosperity.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are persistently and consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy and are constantly struggling for peace to be consolidated as an essential condition for communist building.

The political situation in the world has worsened considerably of late. The leading circles of the United States and of certain other countries are openly increasingly embarking on a path of dangerous adventures and have set their course toward undermining detente and reviving the cold war atmosphere the course toward jacking up the arms race, which is leading to an increased danger of war. This is evidenced by the program for a further buildup of the NATO bloc's military efforts and the decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, which were adopted under U.S. pressure, by the NATO Council.

Together with its henchmen, the United States organized imperialist aggression against the Afghan people and set about worsening Soviet-U.S. relations. Hypocritically hiding behind slanderous fabrications about our country's role in the events in Afghanistan, it is flagrantly interfering in other states' internal affairs in an attempt to arrogate to itself the "right" to dictate its own set of procedures [diktovat svoi poryadki] in any part of the world.

Under these conditions the CPSU, combining a consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to the efforts of imperialist reaction and the Beijing hegemonists to undermine peace, displays concern to increase the Soviet people's vigilance, to strengthen the country's defense capability and to increase the army and navy's combat readiness.

Created by V.I. Lenin, fostered by the Communist Party and tempered in battle with their enemies, the Soviet Armed Forces are worthily fulfilling the crucial tasks of insuring the socialist motherland's security, with which they have been entrusted.

The Soviet Army and Navy unanimously supported the CPSU Central Committee call to make 1980 a year of shock Leninist work. Intense combat training is in progress and the socialist competition taking place under the slogan of religiously fulfilling Lenin's behests, improving combat and political training, increasing vigilance and being ever ready to defend the motherland and socialism's great gains is increasing in scale. The Soviet Armed Forces are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty in united combat formation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact states.

Comrade soldiers and sailors!

Comrade veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

My congratulations to you on this national holiday--the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. I wish the personnel new achievements in improving combat skill, strengthening discipline and organization, and increasing unit's and ships' combat readiness.

To mark the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy I order that:

On 23 February 1980 at 2100 firework displays be held in the capital of our motherland--the hero-city of Moscow--; in the capitals of the union republics; in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula; and in the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.

Ogarkov Article

LD261131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "True to Lenin's Behests"]

[Text] The Soviet Armed Forces are 62 years old. Their birth and formation and all their heroic annals are inextricably connected with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the Communist Party's activity.

It is to the leader of the world proletariat that the historic credit belongs for creating a harmonious teaching on the armed defense of the socialist homeland as an important component of the theory of socialist revolution, substantiating the just nature of wars in defense of socialism's gains and elaborating the basic theses of Soviet military art and military building as a whole. "Any revolution," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "is worth anything only if it knows how to defend itself...."

Foreseeing the inevitability of an armed attack on our country by imperialism, V.I. Lenin for the first time in the history of Marxism not only comprehensively elaborated but also successfully solved the extremely complex problem of creating a worker-peasant Red Army. Under extremely hard conditions of economic dislocation, political and economic blockade and military intervention, a new type of army was organized whose weapons were directed, for the first time in history, not against the people but toward defending their revolutionary gains against internal and external counterrevolution and defending the native land against imperialist aggressors. What V.I. Lenin saw as the most important source of the armed forces' strength and might was precisely their close, indissoluble link with the people, profound understanding and defense of their interests, and the Communist Party's leadership of the armed forces.

The Soviet Armed Forces were forced to endure their first serious test during the civil war and military intervention. The impertinent interference by imperialism of the United States, Britain, Germany, Japan and other countries in the Soviet state's internal affairs, their economic and military support for the internal counterrevolutionary forces and their direct military intervention cost our country's peoples tremendous sacrifices and privation. The young Soviet Republic, which had not yet become strong, essentially embarked on single combat against the whole capitalist world, which was greatly superior in economic and military resources.

The young Red Army accomplished a truly legendary feat in those grim years. Poorly armed, half-starved and ragged, but strong in its revolutionary spirit and cemented by the communists, it routed the White Guard gangs and threw the hordes of German, American, British, French, Japanese and other interventionists out of our country. The first decisive battle against international imperialism was won.

The direct organizer and leader of this victory was the Communist Party, about half of whose members were at the front. It was the force that roused and inspired the people's masses to struggle against the superior interventionist and White Guard forces and insured the unity of political and military leadership.

In June 1941 the treacherous attack by fascist Germany, supported and encouraged by international imperialism, interrupted Soviet people's peaceful life. [paragraph continues]

Exploiting temporary advantages, the fascist invaders made incursions deep into our country. But the Soviet people and the army and navy servicemen did not lose even for a minute their belief in the justice of their cause, their belief in victory.

For 47 months our people fought a grim, bloody battle against imperialism's strike force, fighting for their motherland's freedom and independence, to save world civilization and for the peace and happiness of future generations. Significant landmarks on the path to our victory were the colossal battles in the fields of the Moscow region, by the walls of Stalingrad, near Kursk, on the Dnepr and near Leningrad, in Belorussia, Moldavia, and the polar region, in the Baltic area, in the Crimea and the Caucasus, and on the banks of the Vistula, Danube, Oder and Elbe. And in August 1945, eliminating the hotbed of aggression in the Far East and fulfilling the alliance commitments, the Soviet Armed Forces utterly routed militarist Japan's Kanto Army.

Despite the hopes of its direct and indirect inspirers, World War II ended with the complete rout of the aggressors. The results of the Great Patriotic War cogently confirmed yet again that there are no forces in the world capable of crushing socialism and bringing to their knees a people true to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, devoted to a socialist homeland and rallied around a Communist Party. These results are an unforgettable lesson of history and a serious warning to new lovers of military adventures.

For almost 35 years now the land of the soviets and the peoples of other European countries have been living and working under conditions of peace. This, the longest peaceful period in the 20th century, has been achieved thanks to the radical change in favor of socialism in the world correlation of forces, to the wise foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet Government and to the active and consistent struggle by the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and all progressive forces for peace, international security and social progress.

But, as history shows, the world's peoples used to be vigilant and to wage an intense struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, which is increasingly toughening its aggressive nature with the formation of the world socialist system and the irretrievable loss of its former positions.

Thus immediately after the end of World War II the countries that only yesterday had been the Soviet Union's allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, blinded by hatred for communism and intoxicated by their temporary monopoly of nuclear weapons, plunged the world's peoples into life on the brink of war."

Pursuing a policy of hegemonism and of foisting its will on the peoples "from a position of strength," the United States enmeshed the world in a web of military bases and facilities. It maintains more than half a million of its soldiers in dozens of countries. Armadas of American warships menacingly play the oceans tens of thousands of kilometers away from their own shores. In the 1946-1975 period alone in various regions of the world the United States resorted many dozen times to using its armed forces in one form or another, and in the process repeatedly threatened to use nuclear weapons. The spearhead of imperialist forces' aggressive policy has always been directed against the USSR and the socialist countries. True to the Leninist principle of socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union has in its time been forced to give disinterested fraternal aid and support to other countries' peoples in their heroic struggle against the forces of imperialism and internal counterrevolution.

The international situation and, above all, Soviet-American relations have become appreciably more complex of late. This was no surprise. The inconsistency in relations and zigzags in U.S. foreign policy started to become evident earlier. [paragraph continues]

Thus in May 1978, while the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was being held in New York, the NATO states, under U.S. pressure, adopted in Washington a long-term program for increasing military appropriations and further building up NATO's military potential, although in any case the bloc's military spending has more than trebled in the last 20 years. Behind this there lies specific action to materialize preparation for war, to create increasingly lethal types of weapons, to knock together new aggressive blocs and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

To please militant reaction in the United States, a course has been adopted of blocking the SALT II treaty. In the wake of fierce attacks from rightwing forces and the military-industrial complex, the U.S. President, who signed the treaty quite recently in Vienna, has himself postponed indefinitely its consideration in the Senate.

Continuing to incline increasingly toward militarism, last December the U.S. ruling circles foisted on their NATO partners a decision to produce and deploy in West Europe about another 600 American Pershing II and cruise missiles. This decision was taken as a counterweight to the Soviet Union's proposals for talks on reducing medium-range missiles and its unilateral moves to reduce Soviet troops and combat equipment on GDR territory and in defiance of the desire of West Europe's peoples not to turn their countries' territory into a nuclear missile firing range and themselves into U.S. hostages.

With a view to exacerbating tension in the international situation the United States, its NATO partners and China, speculating on events in Iran and particularly in Afghanistan, have now launched a malicious anti-Soviet campaign. Here the situation in that region is being deliberately distorted and dramatized and all kinds of fables are being thought up.

The reality has nothing in common with these fabrications. The whole world is well aware that the Soviet Union, true to its international duty, has always given selfless, fraternal assistance and support to the peoples in their struggle for national independence and sovereignty. It was on this noble mission and at the Afghan Government's request--a request in complete accordance with the UN Charter and the 1978 Soviet-Afghan treaty--that limited contingents of Soviet troops were sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to help its people to rebuff armed aggression from outside.

At present, to the accompaniment of the fuss about "Soviet aggression," the United States is building up its military might, creating an interventionist "quick reaction corps," stepping up its military presence in the Indian Ocean zone, increasing the flow of arms to Israel and Pakistan and seeking to create new military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Saudi Arabia. The United States has found a worthy partner in its anti-Soviet policy--the Chinese leadership, which has long been eager for a confrontation between the USSR and the United States and in its senseless strategy does everything in its power to wreck the detente process and retard the process of the national liberation movement.

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind look to the future with optimism, since no madness on the part of the forces of reaction and war, no militarist and chauvinist hysteria can turn back history and halt the victorious march of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the progressive transformations which are taking place in the world. The guarantee of this is the peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which has deep roots. It is wholly supported by the Soviet people and the mighty forces of peace and will firmly remain the leading trend in interstate relations.

The Soviet Union--from its leaders down to any worker or peasant--strives sincerely and with all its heart for lasting peace and in building its defense does no more than is absolutely necessary to insure its security and that of its allies. In this connection the Communist Party and Soviet Government regard the defense of the socialist fatherland as the party's sacred duty, the whole people's cause and one of the socialist state's most important functions.

The valorous Soviet Armed Forces serve as an indestructible bulwark of universal peace and social progress, a reliable support for freedom-loving peoples in their national liberation struggle and the main, inseparable barrier in the path of the instigators of war. Our armed forces' noble role has received wide recognition among world peoples. And it is far from accidental that they give due credit to the heroism of the Soviet liberator serviceman, who defeated Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism in World War II and now watch vigilantly over peace and socialism.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the party, the government and the entire Soviet people the army and navy have come far in their development in comparison with the time of the last war. The combat potential of all branches of the armed forces and categories of troops has increased beyond measure. A characteristic indicator of our army's and navy's might is their level of equipment with the most up-to-date types of arms and hardware and their high combat readiness, guaranteeing a speedy rebuff for any aggressor, from wherever he may threaten. "...The Central Committee can assure the Soviet people that we have everything necessary to rebuff any military provocations. The Soviet state's peaceful future is insured, and reliably insured," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on 22 February 1980 at an election meeting of voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug.

The chief and decisive condition of successes in the cause of strengthening and further developing the Soviet Armed Forces is leadership by the Communist Party. It is the collective captain of the army and navy and the organizer and inspirer of their worldwide historical victories. The building and training of the Soviet Armed Forces and the whole of their multifaceted life are the subject of constant attention on the part of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, personally.

An important source of our army's and navy's invincibility is the superiority of socialism over capitalism in all spheres of public life. The Soviet Armed Forces' might lies in their inextricable links with their people, since the decisive force in war has always been the people--the real maker of history. Victory in war is ultimately secured by the army which has on its side the people's complete and selfless support. And in this respect the Soviet Armed Forces have a vital advantage, since they are of the whole people in their composition and nature. The Soviet Armed Forces' strength and combat might are augmented 100-fold by the fact that the terrible weapons are in the hands of Soviet patriot-servicemen--people of the new, communist morality. They are distinguished by their high political awareness, devotion to the cause of the party and people and high Soviet patriotism and internationalism.

Intensive combat training is now underway in the army and navy. Responding warmly to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet 10th Convocation, Soviet servicemen are fully determined to do everything in their power to master to perfection the science of victory that was forged in battles for the motherland. To mark the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with new achievements in combat and political training--that desire permeates the thoughts and deeds of the armed defenders of the socialist fatherland.

Soviet servicemen are citizens, enjoying equal rights, of the land of the soviets. They are displaying great patriotic feelings and active participation in connection with the elections to the supreme soviets of union and autonomous republics and local soviets. USSR Armed Forces personnel warmly and unanimously approve the CPSU's Leninist policy line and the fruitful practical activity of its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--activity aimed at the implementation of the historic plans of the 25th party congress and at the successful completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The servicemen of the socialist community countries' armies watch over peace and socialism in a single formation with Soviet servicemen. The socialist states' harmonious defense system--the Warsaw Pact organization, whose 25th anniversary will be marked this year--is counterposed to the forces of reaction and aggression. That organization is a new embodiment of the Leninist principles of internationalism and military and political cooperation among the states of the victorious proletariat.

The whole world knows that the Soviet Union has never been a supporter of the arms race and has never threatened anyone. This is alien to the very essence of our socialist system and is contrary to the ideals of our party and people. The sincere desire for peace is enshrined in the USSR Constitution. But all who are fond of military adventures should learn thoroughly that love of peace and a readiness to deal a speedy rebuff to any aggression are combined in our policy.

The Soviet Armed Forces, born in Great October and true to the Great Lenin's precepts, have traveled a glorious, heroic path and covered themselves with the banners of victories of undying glory over the socialist motherland's numerous enemies. They are greeting their 62d anniversary stronger than ever and rallied closely around their own communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Soviet servicemen watch keenly over their fatherland's borders, vigilantly follow the intrigues of the instigators of war and are always ready to fulfill with honor the motherland's orders and their sacred patriotic and international duty.

Retired General on Anniversary

SK251008 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 23 Feb 80 SK

[Text] Dear listeners: On 23 February, the Soviet people celebrate the 62d anniversary of the founding of their armed forces. The history of the Soviet Army is filled with examples of dedicated service to the socialist fatherland and thorough accomplishment of duties as internationalists.

Now, you will hear the statement of General (Legasov), a veteran of the Soviet Army who was a member of the military committee of the 25th Soviet Army which liberated Korea.

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean] The Red Army, which was born on the basis of the [word indistinct] foundation of the great socialist revolution, has honorably defended the revolutionary gains of the working people. The Soviet people are fully aware of and remember that nearly 250,000 combatants of the international units, during the harsh period of the Civil War and the armed intervention of the foreign forces, fought shoulder to shoulder with the fighters of the Red Army. Among them were sons and daughters of Korea. The Soviet Armed Forces have constantly crushed the invasions of the imperialist aggressors who were scheming to eliminate the Soviet state.

However, the most difficult and bloody war that our country ever sustained was the one ignited by fascist Germany. The large units of the fascist German Army were crushed in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, Novorossisk, [word indistinct] and Leningrad. After they repelled the aggressors from their territory, the Soviet Armed Forces began to help the subjugated peoples of Europe. In fulfilling their internationalist duties, the Soviet troops saved the Polish, Romanian, Bulgarian, Czech, Hungarian and Austrian peoples from fascist subjugation. In the struggle against the common enemy, they rendered decisive aid to the Yugoslav people. The advance of the Soviet troops to the middle Balkan area helped repulse Hitler's army from Albania and Greece. Our army liberated northern Norway from fascist occupation. By bringing about the liberation of the German people, the Soviet Army saved them from the oppressive rule of Hitler.

The surrender of fascist Germany decided the result of the World War II and accelerated the end of the war.

In August 1945 the Soviet Armed Forces crushed the 1 million-man Kanto Army, a main force of the militarist Japan, and helped numerous Asian people attain freedom. In the area of North Korea, our 25th Army waged battles against the Japanese militarists. We were fully aware that the cunning and well-prepared enemy was before us. Our army units had to occupy the enemy's strong defensive positions and advance over ridges that were difficult to traverse.

Nevertheless, all men and officers, including the corps commander Colonel General (Kislyakov), were sure that they would win.

The 25th Army, its general headquarters, divisions and regiments were being led by generals and officers who had profound combat experiences in the war against the fascist German Army.

The liberated urban and rural residents of Korea welcomed the men and officers of the Soviet Army with bouquets and warm handshakes. For instance, so it was in Unggi, Hamhung, Chongjin, Pyongyang and others. Korean people gathered around the Soviet troops and had friendly talks with them. They said that they were endlessly grateful to the Soviet people and army for bringing about the liberation that they had been longing for.

A letter to the Soviet Government which was signed by 17 million Korean people said: Throughout its long history, the Korean people have seen foreign troops in their land many times. Patriots and innocent citizens were killed by their bayonets. The wretches burned our towns and villages to devastation and ashes. Only the Soviet troops came not as occupiers, but as liberators. Our country can now enjoy freedom. We can now see the bright sunshine in the blue sky. Flowers are blooming in our land and the songs rejoicing freedom, joy and happiness are resounding.

Our veterans of the Soviet Army are pleased that the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples has been further strengthened and enriched with new ingredients since its birth in August 1945.

The Soviet-Korean relationship is based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and is firmly fixed in the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This historic document is the foundation of the development of full cooperation of our two countries and is an important tool to preserve peace and security in the Far East. Along with the troops of other brother nations, the Soviet Armed Forces are guarding the peaceful and creative labor of our peoples in great vigilance. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have made ceaseless efforts to strengthen and develop detente.

Nevertheless, the progressive changes of the world have faced resistance by the imperialist (?reactionaries) and their supporters, the Beijing hegemonists. They are hindering the people's cause for peace, social progress and independence. Under these circumstances, the unity and cohesion of the great socialist nations and their armies are of particular significance. They are needed to effectively carry out the construction task of socialism and communism, to more effectively safeguard or consolidate peace urgently needed by all peoples and to strike appropriate counterblows at any aggressive maneuvers by the imperialists.